Railroads.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids

after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until fur... trains will run as follows:

...R WESTWARD. TRAINS LEAVE AND ...

...TRAINS. ... Leave Cedar Rapids ... Arrive at Clinton ... Arrive at Chicago ...

...ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. ... Leave Cedar Rapids ... Arrive at Clinton ... Arrive at Cedar Rapids ...

...connect with stages for Davenport and Moscatine, ...ankee Run, with stages for Toronto, ...ton Grove with stages for Tipton. ...nect with stages for Anamosa. ...s Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Viroqua, ...Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City. Mail ... Hebron, Nevada, Homesboro, Jefferson, Boone, ... Pella, Marengo, Newton Depot, Monroe, and ...

...er Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton ...

...is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious ... Chicago and Council Bluffs, being only 182 miles ... Chicago to the Mississippi River, and 280 miles ... the interior of Iowa.

...tets for sale at the Wells Street Depot, Chicago, ... Angell will be at the depot to receive baggage ... ...ssage for Clinton or the east, which will be ... the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Sup. ...
L. WAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains leave ... ...rrive at Chicago as follows:

...Express and Mail leaves at 8:00 a.m. and arrives ... ...m., (sundays excepted.)

...Day Express leaves at 11.15 p.m. (Saturdays excepted, ... at 8:00 a.m., (Mondays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
L. L. ...TON, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and ... streets. Trains leave at

...9 a.m.—Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting ...re with Lake Shore and Milwaukee Railroad.

...8 a.m.—Milwaukee freight train with passenger car attached, for accommodation of way passengers.

...p.m.—Waukegan Accommodation.

...Milwaukee trains arrive at 8:30 p.m., passengers, and ... freight. Waukegan train at 9:45 a.m.

M. L. STORY, Jr., Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

...passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ...leaves 6.40 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 8.25 p.m. ...Sundays excepted.

...Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; ... 10.30 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.25 p.m. ...leaves 11.15 a.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 10 ... Monday excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Sup't.

December 7th, 1859.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Dunkirk ... Eastern cities.

Trains leaving Chicago at 7.00 p.m., arrives at Dunkirk ... a.m., at Paris at 2.55 p.m., at Buffalo at 6.40 p.m., ... connecting with N. Y. Central & Erie R. R. for all ... Through Tickets via this road can be obtained ... Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, ... Gen'l Manager.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Foils, Morocco, &c. A choice selection ... Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of ... Tannage all now in store.

No. 230 Lake Street.

C. C. WALLIS & SON.

apl1

LEATHER! LEATHER!

We have now in store, and ... Stock of ...

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upp'r,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper Splits, Cordovans, Buff Upper, &c. &c.

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders ... the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.

Dependant upon no Valves, Cocks, or Pistol, Pump or ... Liable to get out of order.

For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
228 Lake street, Chicago,
Sole Agents for the West.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

No. 176 Lake Street,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ...

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Blue Kip, &c.

ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, ... and manufactured Premium Tin Ware, Rivets, Rasps, &c. ...

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, opposite ... Tremont House, is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He considers himself one of the best buildings in the country, and will ... —as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ...

...

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.

Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from drawings.
Offices—23 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office. ...

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $35 AND $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch

WARRANTED—Every machine perfect, and approved in market. Make the same stitch as the $50 Singer, but more simple and durable. Sit at the table, have the under feed, reversible motion, new ... cotton spools, do the correct and finest work on ... kinds of goods. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. NO ... NOISELESS, and are pretty finished. Either ... $15-tf.

Call, Hem, Tuck, Gather and Embroider.

They have taken the highest premium at the State ... Fairs. The new Machine, (Young's Patent) is wonderful, and will astonish you. Call and examine it, or send ... stamp for a circular containing full description. ... Machine, The Shuttle, (Young's Patent) is worth ... to any $100 machine. The Gathering Attachment, ... Tucker, The Hemmer, and the Braider, are ... and are giving great satisfaction. The Old Reliable ... Sewing Machine is now offered at ... ... patent) is very nearly as convenient for sewing ... as the Family. Call, or send, or write for ... Pamphlet. Sent free to all parts of the country. ... Machines sent to any part of the country, C. O. D., ... to be examined by the purchaser before paying for ... Agents wanted in every town in the United States. ... Machines sold on commission. Address

L. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Or L. CORNELL & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Agents for the Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSALLY ADMIRED AND CELEBRATED WHEELER & WILSON ... and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and ... CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY FAMILY ... MACHINE. Price $5.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLUBS.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Circulars ... to all. Call and see, or send for a circular. ... P. O. Box 2882 Chicago, Illinois.

Stoves.

PORTABLE FURNACE AND
HEATER,
WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.

One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. ... and see it at

No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS.

For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices by

201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strip

FOR SALE AT
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

Protect your houses from the cold drafty winds of this and save a large per cent. of your fuel by putting on this strong and getting effective of the Excelsior Strips for your windows and doors.

Remember 201 Lake Street,

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
... LAKE STREET.

Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash

COOK STOVES of various patterns.

PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.

OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.

BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars.

RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also the famous Hard Coal Burner

RADIATOR.

Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General,
Stoves cleaned and set at short notice. Remember the ...

73 - - LAKE STREET. - - 73

JAS. T. ALLEN. JAS. F. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

... H. W. LORENTZ, No. 210 Lake street, ... Wells, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ... Stoves, at Prices Cheaper than ever before offered in ... Chicago. Through the improvement in Stoves having taken place with the advancement in style and quality of the ... Stoves of manufacture, there are many who, ... assisting newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel, ... Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular want, ... is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship ... materials, and is offered to the public with confidence ... principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by ... and retail by H. W. LANDRETH, 202 South Water ...

Kindling Wood—Mill Blocks.

... Called Lumber, and warranted to be ... for the $5 cents per cord! Inquire ... or send a card before 9 o'clock ... and get your order filled ... SOBRIS & BLUE, Dock ... and Dearborn street, and GOSS & HOAG, Ground ... Chicago street, under Foster House.

J. JOSLIN, ...

Editor and Proprietor.

The Press and Tribune.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET,
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
Daily delivered in city, by carrier, per year.....$5.00
Daily delivered in city, by carrier, per week.....10
Daily sent to Subscribers, per year.....4.00
Tri-Weekly to Mail subscribers, per six months.....2.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.....4.00
Weekly, single subscribers.....1.00
" 5 copies.....4.00
" 10 copies.....7.50
" 20 copies.....15.00
" 100 copies.....50.00
10 copies (and one to getter up of club).....50.00
Money is registered letters may be sent at our risk.
Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Illinois.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1860. NUMBER 197.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

WATCH THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Leading Democrats do not hesitate to admit that they have no expectation of carrying the city election, unless John Wentworth should be the Republican nominee for Mayor. Mr. Garnee persistently refused the nomination from the Democratic party, until he was assured that Wentworth was almost certain to be his opponent, and then he readily enough accepted it. Leaders of the Democracy have co-operated zealously with Wentworth during the past week to secure him the nomination. On a recent Sunday morning he accompanied one of them home from Mass at the Catholic church, and partook of a champaign dinner, before going out in the afternoon to address the children of some of our Protestant Sabbath schools. This and other meetings with Democratic leaders, were had for the purpose of arranging to throw a large body of Irish Catholic Democrats into certain of the primary meetings this afternoon and evening, to vote for Wentworth delegates. A trade for this kind of assistance was made as early as the time when Wentworth's big drunk was given in Jackson Hall last summer. A number of prominent Irish Democrats, who were present on that occasion, promised in their speeches to help Wentworth if he should come out for Mayor. The extreme anxiety which leading Democrats have manifested for the last five or six days, for the nomination of Wentworth—the numerous intrigues in which they were concerned that have been detected in some of the wards, to secure this result—the number of Irish Catholic Democrats who have been seen at Jackson Hall during the present week, furnish conclusive proof that this trade will be consummated this afternoon and evening, unless the Republicans are everywhere on the watch. We call upon the Republican Ward Committees to see to it, that this outrage upon the party is not permitted. Their political friends will hold them responsible for preserving the purity of the primary meetings, and will visit any failure of duty in this respect with their severest displeasure. We call upon the following gentlemen who constitute the Ward Committees, viz:

1st Ward—Chas. B. Farwell, F. Tuttle, F. Schlund, L. C. P. Peck, Carlos Haven.
2d Ward—C. L. Wilson, C. R. Hawley, Geo. W. Gage, Samuel Hastings, A. Matteson.
3d Ward—Geo. A. Fleagle, Wm. Murray, A. D. Titus, Wm. A. Gardner, J. Hutchinson.
4th Ward—A. C. Bradley, John Rehe, H. Frank, Wm. Judge, O. H. Salisbury.
5th Ward—Wm. A. Groves, Geo. P. Hansen, Chas. Lippelt, C. S. Hosler.
6th Ward—C. Fuller, Reuben Taylor, John Anderson, G. Lutgert, Wm. Watson.
7th Ward—Wm. Kreidler, L. Bretzan, E. Anthony, Wm. Fraser, S. J. Shedd.
8th Ward—Wm. McBride, M. D. Ogden, C. Wahl, E. C. Larned, Ivor Lawson.
9th Ward—Wm. H. Ela, A. G. Coverdry, H. Kreismann, J. Spencer, E. Kanen.
10th Ward—Lewis Hodge, C. P. Hopkinson, John Lobenstein, O. S. Merrick, Chas. Beale.

to scrutinize closely every man who presents his vote this afternoon and evening whose political antecedents are not clearly known, and confine the choice of delegates and Aldermen exclusively to Republicans.

TO-DAY.

All classes of citizens to whom a safe, an economical and intelligent administration of our municipal affairs is of the first importance, have an opportunity at the Republican Primary Meetings, to-day, to make their voices heard and their influence felt. We entreat them as they regard their own interests, the good name of the city and the well-being of the party to which they belong, to give an hour or two to *this afternoon and evening* to their duties in the places where the officers of the city for the year to come will be named. We assure them that they can do more in behalf of light assessments, low taxes, rigid economy, good order, and public security, in two hours work, to-day, at the Ward meetings, than in a whole day's service at the polls. Will they see to it that no unsafe or untrustworthy men are returned to the City Convention, where in turn they will force others of their kind upon the party as its nominees. A body of citizens, such as may be chosen this afternoon, if those interested in the good government of the city will turn out, will, when in Convention on Saturday, be sure to name a ticket that every Republican in Chicago, native or adopted, will be glad to support. Go, then, to the polls! Sir, we mean you!

A MARE'S NEST.

Under the caption of "Startling Disclosures —The Public School Property taken for the City Debt," the *Times* of yesterday gave its readers a column of figures, exclamation points, etc., etc., the whole of which when reduced to the dimensions of bare fact, is simply this: In making up his annual report, the City Comptroller put down the public school property as a portion of the assets of the city. Ergo, says the philosophers of the *Times*, "*the public school property is to be taken for the city debt.*"

This conclusion is quite as logical and brilliant as that of the medical student, who, on returning from a professional visit, told his principal that his patient had eaten a horse.

"Eaten a horse?" queried the astounded Esculapius, "how do you know he has eaten a horse?" "O," replied young sawbones, "I know he has, because when I looked under his bed *I saw a saddle and bridle.*"

DECATUR—REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Our friends at Decatur assure us that ample arrangements will be made to secure the comfort of delegates and others who may attend the State Republican Convention, to be held at that place in may next. Whether the number be one thousand or ten thousand, all will be taken care of. The Republicans of that enterprising town are large-hearted, hospitable men, and we doubt not they will make this promise entirely good. They are in high feather just now on account of the consideration given to their place by the State Committee. Last Saturday night they held an enthusiastic mass meeting, and will hold another to-morrow night. We think the Committee did well in determining to hold the Convention at Decatur.

BRANCH MINT.

We trust that those who have in charge the petitions to Congress for a branch mint in Chicago, will circulate them as widely as possible and forward them at an early day. A similar petition from New York has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and our petition would doubtless take the same direction. As Mr. Washburne of our own State is Chairman of that Committee, the subject will be sure to receive a favorable consideration. As soon as the petitions are sent off our leading citizens should write to Mr. Washburne, Mr. Farnsworth, and other Western members who would be likely to favor the project, urging them to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill asked for.

In the mean time we learn that a project is mooted among our more enterprising bankers, to establish an Assay office under the direction of Dr. Blaney, whose connection with it would at once secure for it the confidence of the public. The suggestion is important, in view of the efforts now in progress to establish an Express to Pike's Peak, by which gold may be shipped directly to this city, and sold for its full value. Such an institution would place Chicago in intimate relations with the mining regions—frequent remittances would be made to this point, payable in drafts, or to be employed in the purchase of goods to be forwarded by Express. It is to be hoped that the whole subject will elicit the prompt action which its importance to the prosperity of the city demands.

CONGRESS.

A large number of Bills and Resolutions were introduced yesterday, some of which are of unusual interest and importance to the country at large, and others of a strong local interest in Illinois. See Telegraphic dispatches.

Places for Holding the Primary Meetings.

The Primary Meetings open at 4 o'clock this afternoon and close at 8. The following are the places at which they are to be held:

First Ward—Orient House.
Second Ward—338 State street.
Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
Fourth Ward—Armory.
Fifth Ward—Engine House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets.
Sixth Ward—West Market Hall.
Seventh Ward—Frederick Fullman's, corner of Division and Wells streets.
Eighth Ward—North Market Hall.
Ninth Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Kinzie and Michigan streets.
Tenth Ward—Charles Lint's, corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

The Pro Rata Movement.

Our Albany correspondent, writing last evening, says:

The *pro rata* men of the Assembly are to-day in high feather. They boast of having seventy votes sure for the measure, and enough to carry it triumphantly through the Senate, in relation to the opposition to concur with the Senate in a ten day's adjournment, they say that they will not adjourn un-ess the opponents of the "Pacific monster" will consent to put the measure to a final vote. This looks like forcing matters, but the advocates of the measure are desperate. Cool-headed members answer them that it is impossible for the legislature not composed of men familiar with railway matters to graduate an equitable tariff, on *pro rata* principles, because of the great irregularity in cost of transportation, etc; but no such apologies are admitted."—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 14th.

A Fugitive Slave attempts to Kill one of his Captors.

The fugitive slave, Edgar Canton, who left this city for St. Louis on Monday morning, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal Crafton, and three or four men who were deeply interested in his safe transfer from Illinois to Missouri, made an attempt to kill one of the party that had him in charge. By some means not generally known, he was furnished with a razor in this city—the supposition being that the weapon was placed in his hands about the time he was stepping on board the train. When near Virden, he made an attempt to cut the throat of a man named Eckler, a resident of this city, who helped to arrest him on Thursday; but he only succeeded in inflicting three really severe wounds upon Eckler's left arm and shoulder. He was disarmed immediately, and then he made a handsome apology to Eckler, and said he did not intend to injure *him*. It seems that he designed to "get even" with Jackson, formerly of this city, who also assisted in his arrest; but the light was rather obscure in the car, and he mistook his man. We are informed that Eckler's wounds are not of a dangerous character.

The rumor of the town is that the fugitive was sold to a Southern trader before his arrest in this city. The trader is said to have been here during the examination, but we presume very few know what his real business was. We are informed that when he learned positively that Canton was living here, he advanced sufficient money to Dickinson to enable him to secure his rather uncertain piece of property—the understanding being that the amount advanced should be deducted from the bill of sale. Such it is said is to have been the arrangement, and we think the probabilities are that the story is not exaggerated.—*Springfield Journal.*

Finale of the Iowa Slave Case.

We last week stated that the Curtis case had been finally settled by the County Judge requiring a new bond of Curtis for the safe delivery, education, &c., of the two negro girls, under the supposition that the bond would or could be signed. It appears, however, that the bond contained a clause assuming the children, to which Curtis refused to sign. Why this refusal, our readers may judge for themselves. A few months or at last Monday, the question of the custody of the children was settled—for the present—by Curtis, in consideration of sundry covenants, and—we quote from the article on file in the Recorder's office—"the love, regard and affection entertained" by him, adopting said children, "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh"—this is not taken from the Recorder's office—and "conferring upon the children all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that would pertain to the said children, if born to the said John L. and Nancy B. Curtis in lawful wedlock." So, these negroes are no longer Mary Old and Vesa O'd, but Mary and Vesa Curtis. This may and may not be the finale of this affair. If Curtis shall elect to disinherit these children—which can be done in about eleven minutes—that may be the finale, at least so far as the jurisdiction of this county is concerned.—*Iowa City Republican.*

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The Fire Department were called out last evening about eight o'clock by a false alarm proceeding from the fifth district.

☞ We would call the attention of housekeepers to J. H. Cropper's advertisement of Rorubach's Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing Soap, in another column.

STELLAR INTELLIGENCE.—Mrs. Barrow, a popular and favorite actress in Boston, and a lady of some celebrity, "down east," as a public reader, will play an engagement at McVicker's Theatre some time next month.

THE CHICAGO AND PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.—In the list of the Committee published yesterday, the name of Peter Page was unintentionally omitted. It will be remembered the Committee are to meet at the Tremont House on this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE OCTOROON.—This drama which is still attracting large audience can be presented but one night more, as Miss Kimberly departs for Cincinnati on Saturday morning. Those who have not seen it should not lose the present opportunity.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" STEAMER.—The new Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine was being put through her exercises and display of capacities at the foot of Wabash avenue, on the river, yesterday, taking her own suction, and playing one, two, and four streams.

HOME PASTIMES.—This is the name of a new book to be published in a few days by Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston. It contains rules and designs for producing one hundred tableaux, with directions for lights, dress, &c. It will be a spotful family book, and a good help to this fashionable amusement.

The new book, ART RECITATIONS, by the same house, has proved a complete success. The fourth edition is announced as in the press. It is an elegant illustrated guide book to all sorts of drawing and fancy painting.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE Y. M. A. LIBRARY.—Those who are accustomed to prize the Library of the Young Men's Association will be pleased to know that Melville W. Fuller, Esq., has been invited, and has consented, to deliver his poem on "Borrowed Light," on Tuesday evening next for the benefit of the Library. Mr. Wells has tendered the use of the hall free of charge. Those who hold season tickets can use them as usual. Let the Committee be assured of the interest of our citizens in this Institution, by a crowded house to hear Mr. Fuller.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, publisher, No. 45 Lake street, has just issued "Gen. Swift's Brigade March," by Miss Mary Manginson, of this city. We have not had the pleasure of hearing it, but we are assured by a musical friend on whose judgment we can rely, that it is a very excellent production, worthy of the well-known gentlemen to whom it is dedicated. It will add essentially to the reputation of the gifted authoress.

"My Home," a new song by H. P. Danks, of this city, published by the same house, is a sweet, touching piece, reminding ones of home scenes and pleasures. Get it.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Sunday School, connected with the Second Universalist Society of this city, we learn will take place at Metropolitan Hall within the next two weeks. Those privileged by being present at the entertainment a year ago, will not soon forget the highly creditable manner in which the little folks acquitted themselves, nor their own enjoyment experienced on that occasion. We are assured that the present entertainment, will if possible in point of real merit, surpass that of last year. Due notice of the time &c., will appear in the columns of this paper.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.

Inquest on Henry McAuley.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

We gave in our last issue the particulars of a sad affair that happened in this city on Tuesday evening, at the St. Charles saloon on South Clark street, from which Henry McAuley, a well known resident, came to his death on Wednesday night. We learn more definitely concerning the difficulty at Metropolitan Hall, at the Orphans' Ball, on Monday evening, that it grew out of McAuley's intoxicated condition, in which, unhappily, he grossly insulted a sister of P. F. Sheaken, a tin worker, who was attending the ball in her brother's company. That further, when expostulated with by Sheaken, who seeing McAuley's state wished to avoid a difficulty, the latter struck Sheaken a blow in the mouth, breaking out a tooth, and again and even more grossly insulted the sister. McAuley then was ejected from the Hall. Sheaken determined to seek an occasion to revenge the insult. The manner and mode of his doing so, and its unhappy ending, are too well known, and will be found in the testimony.

We visited the residence on Price Place, near Halstead street, in the West Division, yesterday morning. At 10 A. M. the jury summoned by Coroner James, and the physicians called to make the post mortem and give testimony, were in attendance. The jury only viewed the remains, for the purpose of identification, and were adjourned to meet at the Coroner's Room in the Court House at 3 P. M., to give an opportunity for the

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

This was made and attended by Drs. Gore, Deville, Mihalotzy, Ingalls, Valenta, and Max Myers, the two last named, it will be remembered, being in attendance upon deceased after the injury until his death. The remains were those of a man in the prime of robust manhood. The face was so much altered in shape and expression by the injury to the nose, that it was scarcely recognizable.

It will be seen by the evidence that the developments of the post mortem relieve Sheaken of the suspicion hinted at in our reference to the matter yesterday, that he used brass knuckles. The skin over the wound bore no such indication, and was only broken by the slight cut from the edge of a seal ring worn on Sheaken's little finger. It was a powerful blow, however, such as few, not trained, fighters could give, a character Sheaken does not deserve, from his antecedents. It will be seen from the testimony, both medical, and of the occurrence, that McAuley's death was directly the unhappy result of his heavy fall upon the base board of the counter.

A large share of the medical evidence is reserved until the trial of Sheaken in the Circuit Court. Enough was given to meet the purposes of the jury, who assembled at the hour of 3 P. M., as by adjournment.

The following are the names of

THE JURY.

Alexander Wolcott, Jas. Oakey,
Jas. Manning, G. P. Upton,
Jacob Mueller, J. F. Peters,
N. Lady, J. R. Heayer,
John Douglass, W. H. Blandow,
Wm. Swinburne, J. Morton.

Much interest was awakened by the melancholy event and quite a number of spectators were admitted. Among these was H. S. Monroe, Esq., counsel for the prisoner Sheaken. The following is

THE TESTIMONY.

J. H. Lynch, sworn.—Reside at No. 50 Morgan street, place of business No. 30 South Clark. Did not know deceased; never saw him to speak to. On Tuesday evening between 6 and 6½ o'clock I left my store and went into the St. Charles saloon; had been in only a few seconds when deceased came in; I think he had an overcoat, and laid it on the counter; he then went up to the bar and ordered a drink; I believe back to the stove and facing the bar; as McAuley came up to him he squared off at the man, who struck him in the face, with his right hand I think; I saw the blow struck; saw his head against the base of the counter; think he struck the back of his head; his face was thrown up and forward against the base of the stove. He was unconscious and did not get up; I stayed awhile and looked at them attending the man; the man who struck him, washed him and attended him, and did all in his power; I only saw him strike him once. Some words passed, but what I do not know; do not know the name of the man who struck deceased; should know him if I saw him again; I told him he had done very wrong, so did the barkeeper.

[Witness was taken down to the jail by the foreman of the jury, Mr. Woolcot, and returned.]

I saw just now the man in jail who struck the blow; his name is Sheaken; I recognise him as the man who struck the blow.

To the Foreman.—Deceased squared off at Sheaken; I did not see exactly what thought he intended to strike Sheaken; should say Sheaken had reason to suppose deceased was going to strike him; never saw either of the parties before.

To a Juror.—Could not say if McAuley was intoxicated; it took place so quick; I first thought they were only fun; don't recollect what McAuley said, if anything.

To the Coroner.—A friend of mine name O'Reiley, Mr. Booth's book keeper, went in with me and deceased turned to the bar to be served, and he saw nothing; We went in to get a glass of beer on our way to the theatre.

Dr. Max Myers, sworn.—Am a regular practising physician. Was called on last Tuesday about 6½ P. M., to the St. Charles saloon. Saw deceased living on the floor in a comatose state.—Was told he was intoxicated and had a fight. Examined his pulse, and from general appearance found he had been drinking. Examined his head. Found a small mark on the left side of the nose as if it had been struck. It was swollen a great deal, and bled profusely. I did not think the brain involved, or the blow necessarily fatal. Did not consider deceased's condition at this blow was independent of the real cause of death; found nothing on the back part of the head to show injury there; they told me he had received some slight remedies either oral; gave shether to smell, but it had no effect; in about two hours he moved, and put one limb over the other; I still thought that as intoxication wore off he would rally; advised to send him home and call his family physician, Dr. Valenta, and this was done; don't know the number of the carriage; consulted with Dr. Valenta on Wednesday; we saw nothing could be done; no surgical treatment would have been of service; last saw him alive at 2 P. M. Wednesday; was not there when he died; the first blow was not a fatal, though dangerous one; a fracture found in the top of the skull was caused, I think, by the chisel in opening it; there was a fracture of the skull on the back part of the head, and in my opinion this was the cause of death, by extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain; was at the *post mortem* examination; the extravasation of blood was throughout the brain.

Dr. Rudolph Valenta, sworn.—Am a regular practicing physician; reside at No. 110 South Wells street; on Wednesday was called at 9 A. M.; was called to see deceased; have been a physician for six years; heard he had been intoxicated and hurt in a fight; found him lying senseless in bed, paralyzed, and shaking in a sort of slow convulsion; the pupil of the eye was paralyzed, no contraction; he could swallow, but with convulsion; the upper part of his face and eyelids very much swollen; congestion of blood; found his nose bones were broken; he was in a comatose state; by lifting the head the muscles of the neck were seen to be contracted, and the chest would rise and fall; supposed the brain oppressed with extravasated blood; ordered leaches behind the ear, ice water on the head, and injections to move the bowels; I saw he could not get better; was with him when he died, between six and seven o'clock P. M. on the 15th, Wednesday; was present to-day at the examination; the cause of his death was extravasated blood in the substance of the brain, and around it; such extravasation would result from a blow or fall, on any part of the skull; I noted a fracture on the skull on the back part of the right side, and the extravasation on the left side; death resulted from extravasation of blood in the brain; the blow on the front part of the head could have caused it; in my opinion he came to his death from injuries received on the head; could not say whether the internal extravasation resulted from the injury on the back part or the fore part of the head.

Dr. J. R. Gore, sworn.—Am County Physician; resids at the Adams House; was called to hold a post mortem on deceased; the cause of death was laceration of the brain and extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain and more particularly in the ventricles; I call all injuries on the head a *blow*; deceased had received two blows, one on the head and one on the nose; this was bit from the left side; there was a fitte-cut through the integument to the bone; the nasal bones were broken off a quarter of an inch below their union with the frontal bone; this blow gare him blood-shot eyes; the lids were swollen; this was the extent of his injury; beside this ecchymosis in front there was another found in removing the scalp, low down on the right side of the back part of the head; removed the upper part of the cranium; there was manifested the laceration of the brain and extravasation of the blood which caused his death; the skull showed a radiating fracture, no piece driven in, however; these fractures were under the ecchymosis under the back part of the scalp; examined the other parts of the body, found no other cause of death other than on the head; lungs and heart healthy; the liver was somewhat diseased.

To Mr. Monroe.—Think the death resulted from the blow on the back part of the head; the blow which fractured the nasal bone did not extend to the other structures on the brain.

To the Coroner.—Could form no opinion as to the cause of the blows; that on the nose could have been caused by the first with a ring on the finger; it might possibly have been cut through from the inside outward by a spicula of bone; this might happen in some cases.

Jerome B. Loomis, sworn.—Reside at No. 462 State street; am in business at 148 Lake street; know Patrick T. Sheaken; was with him on Tuesday night; stopped in at the St. Charles Saloon on Tuesday night on our way home to tea to get some beer; McAuley stood against the bar; Sheaken said, "You are here, are you," or words to that effect; he then hauled off and hit him I think on the side of his face; did not know the man he struck; deceased fell partly down by the side of the counter; he was standing sideways to the counter and doubled up and came down sideways; he lay a few minutes and Mr. Conley I think took hold and laid him up on a settee; neither I nor Sheaken left the house then; the man got up and went out doors; was gone a few minutes and came back; up to near where he stood before and said, "Where is the man that struck me?" Sheaken said, "I am the man;" McAuley made no answer but went towards him; Sheaken had his overcoat on his arm, and flung it on the settee, moved back a step or two; McAuley came up threateningly; I saw Sheaken make a motion and strike him; cannot describe the blow; Mr. Ansley fell over, his head struck the base-board of the counter; there were two other gentlemen in the saloon, dont know who they were, think that (the witness Lynch) was the man; McAuley did not get up again after he fell; Mr. Conley proposed to take him in the other room; Sheaken had him raised him up and was calling him "George," or some other name; I saw them take him in upon the carpet; they sent for Dr. Max Myers; Sheaken was bathing his head; did not hear McAuley speak; think McAuley was only out about three minutes; Sheaken said he struck him first and that "I will learn you to insult a lady." Don't remember if Sheaken said anything to me about it when deceased was brought in; I learn that some one else something about a difficulty the night before; Conley said "you should not have struck a drunken man." Sheaken said "I should not if I had known it was so;" Sheaken had his coat on his arm and threw it on the settee.

To the Foreman.—Deceased came up to Sheaken threateningly—squaring off with his fists; think Sheaken had reason to believe he was going to strike him; I thought he was; don't know if his face was bleeding from the effect of the first blow; saw Sheaken wipe off some blood.

To a juror.—McAuley said nothing, I think, when Sheaken first accosted him; the latter had no weapon in his hand; saw him strike more than twice; the matter was all Greek to me; I know nothing what the trouble was; his shop is on a lot immediately adjoining my store.

Pierce Quirk Sworn.—Live at St. Charles saloon; tend bar there most of the time; was tending bar on Tuesday evening when the difficulty took place; knew Sheaken by sight; never had been acquainted with him and Philip Conley had some oysters together; Matthew Conley's Child was sick and Philip Conley went up stairs; McAuley came out and asked for the child; I told him it was settled. A little after, Sheaken and another man came in, and went up to deceased saying "you are the man I want to see;" I think he took out of deceased's at McAuley who fell; I went around the bar to him, and Matt. Conley and I picked him up and put him on the sofa; he was very heavy and it were on two chairs; in two or three minutes he went out and then came back again; Saw him stagger by the bar but not fall; Matt. Conley told him to ought not to strike a drunk man; Matt then went up stairs; McAuley came in again saying "Where is the man who struck me?" Sheaken said it was he; McAuley went up to him and tried to take off his coat, and was making some motion when Sheaken made a pass at him; either struck or pushed him, and McAuley fell with great force against the corner of the counter; Matt hearing the fall came down stairs; his baby was dying just at the time; Conley looked at the man and felt his pulse, and said "I think you have murdered the man; the blood was coming out of his nose and mouth; some water was brought, and Sheaken poured some on his head; I went for Dr. Max Myers; he came down, and took him in the dining room, and put a pillow behind his back; Sheaken seemed very sorry about it, and kept putting water on his head; Sheaken left the saloon; I think that Conley sent me; the first backman came and sent another in his place; don't know the number of either; the first man said he had drawn McAuley the night before, and thought he could find where he lived; they put McAuley in the hack, and Sheaken got in and went with him; think McAuley tried to pull off his coat; don't know that he tried to strike Sheaken; I think it was his overcoat, but cannot say; he made towards Sheaken; I made no motion to strike that I saw; saw no weapons in Mr. S.'s possession.

I said to Sheaken, I thought first you were only fooling; Sheaken said that McAuley insulted his sister at a ball the night before, at Metropolitan Hall, and that when he asked him why he did so, McAuley struck him and broke one of his teeth; said he went to McAuley's house twice to see if he could find him, for he had sworn he would whip him for it. This conversation McAuley was struck the first time, when he was out of doors. McAuley was drunk when he came to the saloon; Sheaken seemed perfectly sober.

At this stage the testimony was closed and the jury gave their verdict that Henry McAuley came to his death from the effects of a blow given by Patrick F. Sheaken, in manner place and time as narrated. The hearing of the case will come up in the present February term of the Circuit Court of this county.

A Chicago Invention—The New Hot Blast Furnace.

The attention of architects and those interested in warming and ventilating dwellings, &c., is invited to the Hot Water Furnace invented and manufactured by R. T. Crane & Brother. This apparatus consists of a horizontal boiler constructed after the plan of a locomotive boiler. The fire is surrounded with water, the heat passing through a direct and return set of flues. Over the boiler and forming part of the same, is a large inclined stack of wrought iron pipes. These pipes are continuous with the boiler, and like it, filled with hot water—the whole being inclosed in brick work.

The cold air is admitted on one side of these pipes, and on rising between them is heated and conducted to the rooms through conductors and registers in the usual manner. This method has long been considered the most perfect for warming and ventilating, but its expense has limited their use principally to hospitals, and public buildings, where outlay has not been considered with such closeness.

But this objection is greatly obviated in this invention, and people who can afford to live in comfortable style can afford to breathe *pure air*. This furnace has been in successful operation this winter in the new dwelling of Robert H. Foss, Esq., on West Monroe street, and has proved satisfactory in the highest degree.

The advantages of this new invention may be considered as follows:

1st. *It does not burn the air.* The atmosphere as furnished by nature, is adapted to the preservation of life, and on being warmed by these hot water surfaces it retains every quality and perfect purity, being free from smoke,

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1860.

LETTER TO GOV. LETCHER.

The mother who has lost one son by a violent death at the end of an attempted revolution, and who has another feeling from men who hunt him for his blood, surely has a right to be heard in their defence. We print, then, the letter of Mrs. ANN L. RALEY, the mother of the Copple boys, Edwin and Barclay, addressed to Gov. Letcher of Virginia, without endorsing her views of the Harper's Ferry affair or of the Slavery question. She is a Quakeress of great respectability. Her letter speaks for itself:

CALIFORNIA.

In reply to Senator Gwin's disunion speech, in which it is asserted that in the event of a dissolution, California will go with the South, the *Alta Californian*, the ablest journal in the State, intimates that Mr. Gwin is a worn out political hack, debauched in mean service long before he made his home in that State, and that he is authorized to speak for nobody but himself. The *Alta* is probably correct. There is little cause for fear that the Union will be dissolved, and less that in the event of dissolution, young, thrifty and vigorous California will cast her lot with the effete but vindictive barbarism that rules the South.

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee on Colored Population, has submitted to the Maryland House of Delegates a series of resolutions intended for the better regulation of this class. One of them "prohibits, absolutely, manumission; also, negro preaching, or the assembling of negroes for religious purposes, and imposes penalties for such offences; it authorizes the sale of all negro churches or meeting-houses; it prohibits owners or persons hiring slaves, or allowing them to go at large; it prohibits the ingress of free negroes into the State on the penalty of being sold for life—also the use of fire-arms by negroes; it prohibits the holding of real estate by negroes; and, finally, provides for the removal into slavery of all free negroes under the age of fifty-five years."

We submit the case of Mr. Jacobs and all who act with him, to the prayerful consideration of the American Home Missionary Society, at its very next meeting, or whenever the subject of American heathenism comes up for discussion. In the meantime, we invite the attention of good men in the North to the paragraph above, as a text from which clerical apologists for Slavery may be invited to preach whenever they seem inclined to reconcile modern man-stealing with the obligations which Christianity imposes.

Let no one say that Mr. Jacobs' proposition is not a legitimate outgrowth of the passions and prejudices which Slavery engenders. The law that he would see enacted has its counterpart in the act passed by the Missouri Legislature not a month ago; it is similar in its tenor to that by force of which the free colored population of Arkansas have, this winter, been compelled to elect between Slavery and exile; a bill of like character is now under discussion in Florida and Mississippi; and the men of Maryland not yet made mad by pro-Slavery zeal, will be lucky if they can defeat this monstrous scheme. Since Washington emancipated his slaves under the profound conviction that to hold them was a crime, and since Jefferson declaimed against the inherent iniquity of the system of human chattelism, the country has progressed; but oh, confident Democrat, boasting of revolutionary descent, which way?

PRESIDENT MAKING.

We beg those Congressmen at Washington, who, if the newspapers are to be believed, are more busily engaged in making a President than in legislating for the material wants of the country, to remember that they have left an army or two of constituents at home, who will, when the time comes, relieve them of their self-imposed task. We apply our remarks to the Republicans of the House and Senate, as well as to the Democrats, because we fear that they especially are in need of the admonition. But if they will persist in thinking that they were elected to pick out the successor of Mr. Buchanan, we insist upon it, that they keep in their minds the fact, that this Northern country is full of earnest, zealous, industrious and conscientious men, just as radically anti-slavery in sentiment as they can be and maintain the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws; and that any attempt in the way of President-making which runs counter to their convictions of right and duty, will, though possibly successful in a Convention of politicians, be disastrous in the end. The people believe — at least most Republican people believe — that the party is now powerful — enough to elect the man of its choice; and though they may be willing to concede much that is non-essential, to sacrifice many personal preferences, and to embrace men who have been bitter enemies, to command success, he who supposes that the vital sentiment of the party — that to which it owes its life and its local triumphs — can be bartered away for all the offices in the President's gift, or for all the spoils to be gathered in a Presidential term, are surely bringing down an avalanche upon their heads. These are facts which we fear the Congressmen will be apt to forget. We shall not fail to call their attention to them from time to time, assuring those whom we address that we will foment or assist in no strife for men, that has not its root in the principles for which we contend.

CONSTITUTIONAL DRY GOODS.

The *Southern Confederacy* prosecutes the war in behalf of "constitutional dry goods" with becoming vigor. Having annihilated the better part of New York, it pounces upon eighty-eight wholesale firms in Philadelphia like a catamount. It says that these Quaker tradesmen "are cheerfully contributing the 'gold and silver wrung from Southern labor' 'and industry, as *'blood money'* to sustain abolition traitors, incendiaries and murderers." This is pretty hard talk we must say — harder still if we reflect that Philadelphia held a tremendous Union meeting and passed the most syrupy and cottony resolutions on record not long since, and finished up by mobbing or trying to mob Geo. Wm. Curtis and a peaceable audience who had assembled to hear him lecture. We say it is ungrateful, dastardly, infamous, too bad.

A recent letter in the commercial column of the N. Y. *Independent* (not the less apt and truthful for being flattitious), put the constitutional dry goods question in a nut-shell. Said Messrs. Hezekiah Broadax & Co., Wood N. Nutmeg & Brothers, and the other signers of the communication, in effect: "We are respectively the patentees, manufacturers and monopolists of this, that, and the other goods, wares and trumpery largely in demand down South. This is to notify all hands that whether they buy of the 'constitutional' Mr. A., or the unconstitutional Mr. B., or the indifferent Mr. C.—whether they purchase at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans, the profits go into our pockets. *We* are the men who get fat on the trade. Your constitutional houses are ordering out goods every day. *They* don't inquire what ticket we vote, or whether we read Helper's book, or buy Brown's photograph. They are glad to get our forms without interrogation, because they know they would be hooted out of the trade unless they had them. So keep up your quarrel, gentlemen. All's fish that comes to our net." Such was the substance of Broadax & Co.'s proclamation. It might have been made broader. John Bull is the most rabid Abolitionist in the world, and it is pretty safe to say that nine-tenths of all the manufactured articles used at the South are made in New or Old England, while nineteen-twentieths of the Free Indian luxuries consumed in the slave section pay an exorbitant profit to "unconstitutional" importers and capitalists. We doubt not that every type of which the *Southern Confederacy* is printed, and the press which throws it off, were made by unconstitutional founders, and that every issue of that sheet, in wearing out type and press, creates a market for the labor of anti-slavery artisans. Why does not the *Confederacy* publish a list of unconstitutional paper dealers, type makers, and Ink-manufacturers? How much "blood money" does that newspaper pay to "abolition traitors, incendiaries and murderers."

SUM OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have printed copious dispatches in which the news by the *Canada*, the *Arago*, and the *Prince Albert* was spread before the public. We have now the details of the intelligence by the former, and the sum of all is this:

1st. A treaty primarily commercial in its objects, but carrying with it important political consequences, will shortly be ratified between France and Great Britain. Politicians argue from this that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries is firmly established, and that they will act as an unit in the Italian question.

2d. It is authoritatively denied that Savoy is to be taken from the territory of the King of Sardinia and annexed to France.

3d. Count Cavour, late Prime Minister of Victor Emanuel, who threw up his place when the treaty of Villa Franca was announced, has again taken the helm — an indication that the policy which separated Sardinia from Rome is to be hereafter energetically pursued; and that the intervention of Austria for the restoration of the banished Grand Dukes, will be repelled, if necessary, by force of arms.

4th. The disarming of Austria has been arrested by the threatening character of late events, and fear is expressed that a new campaign for the rescue of Venetia from Austrian clutches has been resolved upon as work for the current year.

5th. The Papal question remains without new phase, if we except the expressed determination of Spain to join the party of the Pope and take the field in his defence. The Emperor is progressive and the Pope stubborn in his tracks.

Beyond these facts, all is conjecture and guessing, spread out through weary columns, which we have thus reduced to comprehensible shape.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Now that so much attention is turned towards the Kansas gold fields, our citizens will be glad to learn that the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad is progressing steadily, if it be slowly towards the Missouri River. Six miles, an extention west of Iowa City have been in operation for some time. The iron is all on hand and the work is in such a state of forwardness, that sixteen miles more will be added to the line by the first of April, only six weeks hence. As soon as navigation opens the iron will be shipped west for ten miles, and as soon as possible thereafter, the line will be opened to Marengo, thirty miles west of Iowa City. By the first of July, thirty miles more, reaching Grinnell, half way between Iowa City and Desmoines, will be graded, and if no unforseen difficulty should prevent, the road will be in operation to Grinnell early in the fall. That point reached, discussion in Florida and Mississippi; and the men of Maryland not yet made mad by pro-Slavery zeal, will be lucky if they can defeat this monstrous scheme. Since Washington emancipated his slaves under the profound conviction that to hold them was a crime, and since Jefferson declaimed against the inherent iniquity of the system of human chattelism, the country has progressed; but oh, confident Democrat, boasting of revolutionary descent, which way?

PRESIDENT MAKING.

We beg those Congressmen at Washington, who, if the newspapers are to be believed, are more busily engaged in making a President than in legislating for the material wants of the country, to remember that they have left an army or two of constituents at home, who will, when the time comes, relieve them of their self-imposed task. We apply our remarks to the Republicans of the House and Senate, as well as to the Democrats, because we fear that they especially are in need of the admonition. But if they will persist in thinking that they were elected to pick out the successor of Mr. Buchanan, we insist upon it, that they keep in their minds the fact, that this Northern country is full of earnest, zealous, industrious and conscientious men, just as radically anti-slavery in sentiment as they can be and maintain the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws; and that any attempt in the way of President-making which runs counter to their convictions of right and duty, will, though possibly successful in a Convention of politicians, be disastrous in the end. The people believe — at least most Republican people believe — that the party is now powerful — enough to elect the man of its choice; and though they may be willing to concede much that is non-essential, to sacrifice many personal preferences, and to embrace men who have been bitter enemies, to command success, he who supposes that the vital sentiment of the party — that to which it owes its life and its local triumphs — can be bartered away for all the offices in the President's gift, or for all the spoils to be gathered in a Presidential term, are surely bringing down an avalanche upon their heads. These are facts which we fear the Congressmen will be apt to forget. We shall not fail to call their attention to them from time to time, assuring those whom we address that we will foment or assist in no strife for men, that has not its root in the principles for which we contend.

CONSTITUTIONAL DRY GOODS.

The *Southern Confederacy* prosecutes the war in behalf of "constitutional dry goods" with becoming vigor. Having annihilated the better part of New York, it pounces upon eighty-eight wholesale firms in Philadelphia like a catamount. It says that these Quaker tradesmen "are cheerfully contributing the 'gold and silver wrung from Southern labor' 'and industry, as *'blood money'* to sustain abolition traitors, incendiaries and murderers." This is pretty hard talk we must say — harder still if we reflect that Philadelphia held a tremendous Union meeting and passed the most syrupy and cottony resolutions on record not long since, and finished up by mobbing or trying to mob Geo. Wm. Curtis and a peaceable audience who had assembled to hear him lecture. We say it is ungrateful, dastardly, infamous, too bad.

A recent letter in the commercial column of the N. Y. *Independent* (not the less apt and truthful for being flattitious), put the constitutional dry goods question in a nut-shell. Said Messrs. Hezekiah Broadax & Co., Wood N. Nutmeg & Brothers, and the other signers of the communication, in effect: "We are respectively the patentees, manufacturers and monopolists of this, that, and the other goods, wares and trumpery largely in demand down South. This is to notify all hands that whether they buy of the 'constitutional' Mr. A., or the unconstitutional Mr. B., or the indifferent Mr. C.—whether they purchase at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans, the profits go into our pockets. *We* are the men who get fat on the trade. Your constitutional houses are ordering out goods every day. *They* don't inquire what ticket we vote, or whether we read Helper's book, or buy Brown's photograph. They are glad to get our forms without interrogation, because they know they would be hooted out of the trade unless they had them. So keep up your quarrel, gentlemen. All's fish that comes to our net." Such was the substance of Broadax & Co.'s proclamation. It might have been made broader. John Bull is the most rabid Abolitionist in the world, and it is pretty safe to say that nine-tenths of all the manufactured articles used at the South are made in New or Old England, while nineteen-twentieths of the Free Indian luxuries consumed in the slave section pay an exorbitant profit to "unconstitutional" importers and capitalists. We doubt not that every type of which the *Southern Confederacy* is printed, and the press which throws it off, were made by unconstitutional founders, and that every issue of that sheet, in wearing out type and press, creates a market for the labor of anti-slavery artisans. Why does not the *Confederacy* publish a list of unconstitutional paper dealers, type makers, and Ink-manufacturers? How much "blood money" does that newspaper pay to "abolition traitors, incendiaries and murderers."

SUM OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have printed copious dispatches in which the news by the *Canada*, the *Arago*, and the *Prince Albert* was spread before the public. We have now the details of the intelligence by the former, and the sum of all is this:

1st. A treaty primarily commercial in its objects, but carrying with it important political consequences, will shortly be ratified between France and Great Britain. Politicians argue from this that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries is firmly established, and that they will act as an unit in the Italian question.

2d. It is authoritatively denied that Savoy is to be taken from the territory of the King of Sardinia and annexed to France.

3d. Count Cavour, late Prime Minister of Victor Emanuel, who threw up his place when the treaty of Villa Franca was announced, has again taken the helm — an indication that the policy which separated Sardinia from Rome is to be hereafter energetically pursued; and that the intervention of Austria for the restoration of the banished Grand Dukes, will be repelled, if necessary, by force of arms.

4th. The disarming of Austria has been arrested by the threatening character of late events, and fear is expressed that a new campaign for the rescue of Venetia from Austrian clutches has been resolved upon as work for the current year.

5th. The Papal question remains without new phase, if we except the expressed determination of Spain to join the party of the Pope and take the field in his defence. The Emperor is progressive and the Pope stubborn in his tracks.

Beyond these facts, all is conjecture and guessing, spread out through weary columns, which we have thus reduced to comprehensible shape.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Now that so much attention is turned towards the Kansas gold fields, our citizens will be glad to learn that the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad is progressing steadily, if it be slowly towards the Missouri River. Six miles, an extention west of Iowa City have been in operation for some time. The iron is all on hand and the work is in such a state of forwardness, that sixteen miles more will be added to the line by the first of April, only six weeks hence. As soon as navigation opens the iron will be shipped west for ten miles, and as soon as possible thereafter, the line will be opened to Marengo, thirty miles west of Iowa City. By the first of July, thirty miles more, reaching Grinnell, half way between Iowa City and Desmoines, will be graded, and if no unforseen difficulty should prevent, the road will be in operation to Grinnell early in the fall. That point reached, more than one-third of the whole distance between the Mississippi and Missouri would be completed.

It is conceded that a new and prosperous State is soon to be formed in the new gold fields in Western Kansas, and the progress of our east and west lines of railway through Iowa, becomes a matter of absorbing interest to the city. Were it possible to apportion the amount necessary to complete the Mississippi and Missouri railroad within the next two years equally among all our capitalists and business men, they could not possibly make a better investment. Complete this road to the Missouri, and the trade of the upper portions of that immense valley, with that of Western Kansas and Nebraska, would be ours for all time to come. The managers of this important road therefore, should receive the sympathy and the active support of all our citizens in their efforts to extend the line to the Missouri at the earliest possible day.

THE PRESIDENCY--MR. BATES'S OPINIONS.

The Missouri *Democrat*, without authority or suggestion from him for whom it speaks, thus announces Mr. Bates's opinions touching matters of current political interest:

Since the dissolution of the Whig party, Judge Bates has been identified with no political organization, but, nevertheless, he has not withheld the public expression of his opinion on each of the questions which have been agitated since that event. He was a Free-soil Whig, and was designated, recognized and proscribed as such in this State. Neither of his two distinguished anti-slavery opinions, he would in all human probability have been one of the Representatives of Missouri in the United States Senate to-day.

He is wedded to the cause of Free Labor, both in opinion and practice. He denies that the Constitution extends slavery into the Territories; he declares that slavery shall not be permitted to enter any Territory which was free soil when acquired by the United States or which has been free since the acquisition of its acquisition; that no power but Congress can plant slavery on such soil; and that the Dred Scott decision must be reversed on the constitutional *status* of the negro, the discursive essays of the Justices which accompanied the rendering of that decision, being, in his opinion, mere leather and pronella, possessing no intrinsic weight, and entitled to no extraordinary consideration, either legally or politically.

But Mr. Bates rejects the motto No More Slave States. He argues that neither public policy, precedent, or the Constitution authorizes Congress or the Executive to discriminate between Free and Slave States, in their application for admission into the Union; and in this we fully concur with him. The policy which received the sanction of the founders of the Republic, and which we have carried out by Jefferson himself, needs no defence, and may dispense with eulogy.

Such are the opinions of Mr. Bates, on the relations of slavery to the Territories, from their organization, to their admission as States into the Union. For the rest, his opinions are such as might be inferred from his former political associations. He is a protectionist, which we regret; in favor of the improvement of lake and river navigation, by the General Government; emphatically in favor of a railroad to the Pacific, on any route which Congress may choose; opposed to the consolidation of the mongrel populations of Spanish America with the people of the United States; and in favor of governing our international relations by the principles of public law, not by the code of pirates. He has all that horror of slavery agitation and all that devotion to the Union which distinguish old Whigs who have not turned National Democrats.

We would respectfully suggest that if Mr. Bates, is by his own motion or by the partiality of his friends, a candidate for the Presidency whose claims will be pressed upon the National Republican Convention, it is due to the Republican party that some declaration of his sentiments be made by Mr. Bates himself. As long as newspapers, speaking in his behalf, state that their expositions of his principles are given to the public without his sanction or endorsement, they will fail to make any favorable impression on the popular mind. We have no hesitation in calling upon Mr. Bates for such a declaration of belief as will leave no doubt as to his position among the parties of the day.

Flax Cotton.

A correspondent at Racine, Wis., expresses his surprise at the movement recently started for spinning flax by machinery—alleging that such machinery has been in use for many years in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Our correspondent is mistaken in his understanding of the recent movement in Massachusetts. It is proposed to spin flax with the machinery now in use for spinning cotton, not by altering the machinery, but by chemically changing the character of the flax, and making it *as cheap* to spin flax as cotton. This is the desideratum which the whole world is waiting for.

☞ Some attention has lately been turned to cotton growing in the Sandwich Islands. Experiments were made during the past season in its cultivation at Wailu-kee, Maui. Four samples are noticed in the Honolulu *Advertiser*, containing, first, of the produce of native seed, which is a poor article worth perhaps six or seven cents per pound; second, the produce of native and foreign seed mixed, which is scarcely superior to the above; third, the produce of New Orleans seed, which is a fair article, worth about 11 cents per pound; and, lastly, the produce of Sea Island seed, worth about *thirty-six cents per pound*. The last specimen rests upon the above data, having a long and delicate fibre, and it can be cultivated on these Islands, would undoubtedly become the most remunerative crop that can be raised, considering the small outlay required to produce it.

State Agricultural Surveys.

It is a gratifying proof of the increasing estimation in which the great agricultural interests of mankind—the legitimate basis of national wealth and prosperity—are held, that the States, both of the Old and New World, are rivalling each other in efforts for their most enlightened and effective advancement. Hardly fifty years have elapsed since the first school of agriculture was founded, and they now number hundreds. Yet, strange to say, our own country, and the Northwest in particular, so essentially agricultural, and so rich in agricultural resources has been far behind the States of the Old World in making science tributary to agricultural art. Experience is a stern teacher; and the West, justly proud of its immense fields, of inexhaustible fertility and boundless capabilities of production, has, in the strange and perplexing spectacle the last few years have presented, of failing crops and pinching scarcity, had impressive warning that its unparalleled natural advantages may, after all, prove rain and unavailable, without science and intelligent skill to develope and apply the natural laws and conditions of successful culture.

Clear as it is, and as the great agricultural chemists of Europe are affirming, that the soils of the Old World are becoming yearly more exhausted and less productive, presenting, at no distant day, unless averted by human skill, the calamity of a general dearth and famine, not less true is it, that even our own virgin fields, have often failed to reward the husbandman's hopes, not, as it must be believed, from any want of fertility, not from any insuperable disadvantages of climate, but solely from our ignorance or misapplication of those physical laws and established principles of natural science, which it is the province of science to unfold and explain.

It is true that our farmers, and the guardians of our great public interests in the West, should heed the plain fact not to be concealed, that something is wanting to insure crops and guard them from injury, waste or destruction. The truth is, that, as yet, no adequate pains have been taken to investigate the climatic phenomena of our own peculiar section of country, very little to investigate the properties and chemical elements of our soils, the habits of insects destructive to vegetation, the natural history of birds, reptiles and other animals in their relations to agriculture, the nature and adaptability of manures and fertilizers to assist the fullest production. From ignorance of these important and essential elements of knowledge, multitudes of our farmers, following only the beaten path of older cultivators, or maxims founded only on a superficial experience, see and chronicle the yearly loss or partial reward of their labors, unheeding the unquestionable fact, that the *cause* of their failure or imperfect success lie in natural laws as yet unknown, and which the patient investigations of true science can alone make clear. We believe it safe to say, that could a thorough and careful survey of any State in the Northwest, in reference to its natural history, its climate and meteorology, the analysis of its soils, and all other scientific helps to the cultivator, be executed by competent and experienced men, and the results of the survey be placed in every farmer's hands, we should soon cease to hear complaints of the utter failure of crops, of the unfavorableness of our climate, and the impossibility of making farming profitable. That such complaints exist, and are so common, in the face of the fact, that both our soil and our climate are of a character to have always attracted admiration only shows that while nature has been prodigal to us in her bounties, we have been wanting in skill and dexterity to use them, and we charge our blunders at her door.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing in our exchanges that this subject is now receiving the attention of the legislature of a neighboring State—Iowa. From the reported notice of a lecture recently delivered before them at their invitation, by Prof. Rauch, of this city, we should judge that the latter has happily seized upon these points of scientific interest in their relations to agriculture, which need, especially at this time, to be pressed upon the public notice throughout the West. Several of our States, including Massachusetts and New York, have already contributed most important information to their citizens, in relation to their local natural history, from which they are already profiting largely. Canada is following in the same wise and useful steps. We repeat, that the sad and monitory lessons each year of the past has brought to the West, most signally show, that one of our greatest, most pressing, and immediate needs is, of the best possible scientific investigation into the natural history and phenomena of our own country; and this, not as is sometimes done, to swell the accumulation of scientific lore, and bury its facts and principles in the obscure nomenculture of the laboratory; but to bring to full and clear light and to the understanding of the humblest mind, these hidden laws, workings and phenomena of nature, which we now know not, or mistake; and by the knowledge of which, disseminated among our farmers, we may anticipate the wisdom of a dear bought experience; circumvent what may seem our disadvantages of climate; prevent, what, in common with all countries, we must look forward to, the impoverishment of our prolific and unsurpassed soil; and thus preserve and secure the fullest production, from year to year, of the exhaustless treasure, which the bounty of nature has hidden in the rich virgin earth which is spread around us

Illinois Central Railroad--Railroad Steamer B. P. Cheney, & Mississippi Central Railroad Route.

Editors Press and Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1860.

You noticed, a few days since, the completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Having had occasion recently to pass over this road, and to consider its importance and interest to our city, I am led to call the attention of your readers once more to it, and its connection with us. Do they realize that here on Lake Michigan we are within 60 hours of New Orleans, and that, too, by a very pleasant route of all Railroad from Chicago, except a ferriage of 20 miles from Cairo to Columbus, Ky.? Of this pleasant change I would particularly speak. Passengers, on arriving at Cairo, will find the new steamer B. P. Cheney, Capt. C. Latimer, proprietor and commander, in waiting to convey them to Columbus. The Cheney is perfect in all her appointments, new and well arranged for comfort and convenience. Under the supervision of the very gentlemanly Captain, this has already become a popular and favorite route. The ferry is just sufficient in length to give the weary, dusty traveler time to rest and wash up preparatory for the cars of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in waiting at Columbus, to convey him to Memphis, Jackson, Miss., New Orleans, or other southern or southeastern place.

Of the Illinois Central Railroad, running the entire length of the State, we need not speak; its merits are too well known. The New York *Herald* says: "The improvement in its earnings for the month is about 40 per cent." Does not this show an increasing business between Chicago and Tennessee and Mississippi?

At Humboldt—70 miles from Columbus—the Mobile & Ohio crosses the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, 82 miles over which, brings us to Memphis, the Chicago of the Mississippi Valley, where are located several of our Chicago men. If time cannot be spared to visit Memphis, 17 miles east from Humboldt, takes us to Jackson, Tenn., where we are in direct Railroad communication with Nashville, Jackson, Miss., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, &c. A large trade must be done between the Mississippi Valley, Gulf, and Southern Atlantic States and the Northwest, and we would particularly call the attention of the traveling and business public to this, as the pleasantest, cheapest and most expeditious route between these points.

A. L. R.

A TRAVELER AND SHIPPER.

☞ The Easton (Md.) *Gazette* of Saturday last announces the death of Samuel Stevens, Ex-Governor of Maryland. He was a native of Talbot county, where he died on the 7th instant, in the 83d year of his age. A man of the strictest integrity, with kind and generous impulses, and remarkable for his energy and industry, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

WAGES OF FEMALE SERVANTS IN AUSTRALIA.—Cooks and laundresses, £35 per annum; housemaids, from £25 to £30; thorough competent women for general housework from £26 to £30; upper class nursemaids, £26 to £28; nurse girls, from £14 to £20; needlewomen, £26 to £30; if they are dress makers, £35 per annum.

☞ The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, to select four delegates for the State at large to the Chicago Presidential Convention, will be held at Worcester on the 17th of March.

DEAD.—The *Illinois State Democrat*, a Dunlie paper published at Springfield, has been discontinued. A plethoric habit, with nothing to gratify it, was the immediate cause of its death.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

Letter from the Mother of Coppoe to Gov. Letcher.

STRUTHERS, Iowa, St Mo., 24, 1860.

GOVERNOR LETCHER:—It is under circumstances of a very painful and afflicting nature that I am now induced to address thee, although personally a stranger. Some time last summer two of my sons, Edwin and Barclay, left home without informing me of their destination or designs. On hearing of the unlawful outbreak at Harper's Ferry, we learned with great surprise and horror that Edwin was engaged there, in an action so unlike his previous course of conduct. At first our sympathies were enlisted on your side, feeling that your rights had been invaded. Had you let common law and justice take its course, and only punished the intruders according to their deserts, the sympathies of the world might still have been with you. But since you have suffered yourselves to run wild with rage and insane revenge, which you are still endeavoring to carry to the utmost, the tide has turned against you, so that John Brown's highest aims may yet be attained.

Clear as it is, and as the great agricultural chemists of Europe are affirming, that the soils of the Old World are becoming yearly more exhausted and less productive, presenting, at no distant day, unless averted by human skill, the calamity of a general dearth and famine, not less true is it, that even our own virgin fields, have often failed to reward the husbandman's hopes, not, as it must be believed, from any want of fertility, not from any insuperable disadvantages of climate, but solely from our ignorance or misapplication of those physical laws and established principles of natural science, which it is the province of science to unfold and explain.

It is true that our farmers, and the guardians of our great public interests in the West, should heed the plain fact not to be concealed, that something is wanting to insure crops and guard them from injury, waste or destruction. The truth is, that, as yet, no adequate pains have been taken to investigate the climatic phenomena of our own peculiar section of country, very little to investigate the properties and chemical elements of our soils, the habits of insects destructive to vegetation, the natural history of birds, reptiles and other animals in their relations to agriculture, the nature and adaptability of manures and fertilizers to assist the fullest production. From ignorance of these important and essential elements of knowledge, multitudes of our farmers, following only the beaten path of older cultivators, or maxims founded only on a superficial experience, see and chronicle the yearly loss or partial reward of their labors, unheeding the unquestionable fact, that the *cause* of their failure or imperfect success lie in natural laws as yet unknown, and which the patient investigations of true science can alone make clear. We believe it safe to say, that could a thorough and careful survey of any State in the Northwest, in reference to its natural history, its climate and meteorology, the analysis of its soils, and all other scientific helps to the cultivator, be executed by competent and experienced men, and the results of the survey be placed in every farmer's hands, we should soon cease to hear complaints of the utter failure of crops, of the unfavorableness of our climate, and the impossibility of making farming profitable. That such complaints exist, and are so common, in the face of the fact, that both our soil and our climate are of a character to have always attracted admiration only shows that while nature has been prodigal to us in her bounties, we have been wanting in skill and dexterity to use them, and we charge our blunders at her door.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing in our exchanges that this subject is now receiving the attention of the legislature of a neighboring State—Iowa. From the reported notice of a lecture recently delivered before them at their invitation, by Prof. Rauch, of this city, we should judge that the latter has happily seized upon these points of scientific interest in their relations to agriculture, which need, especially at this time, to be pressed upon the public notice throughout the West. Several of our States, including Massachusetts and New York, have already contributed most important information to their citizens, in relation to their local natural history, from which they are already profiting largely. Canada is following in the same wise and useful steps. We repeat, that the sad and monitory lessons each year of the past has brought to the West, most signally show, that one of our greatest, most pressing, and immediate needs is, of the best possible scientific investigation into the natural history and phenomena of our own country; and this, not as is sometimes done, to swell the accumulation of scientific lore, and bury its facts and principles in the obscure nomenculture of the laboratory; but to bring to full and clear light and to the understanding of the humblest mind, these hidden laws, workings and phenomena of nature, which we now know not, or mistake; and by the knowledge of which, disseminated among our farmers, we may anticipate the wisdom of a dear bought experience; circumvent what may seem our disadvantages of climate; prevent, what, in common with all countries, we must look forward to, the impoverishment of our prolific and unsurpassed soil; and thus preserve and secure the fullest production, from year to year, of the exhaustless treasure, which the bounty of nature has hidden in the rich virgin earth which is spread around us

Rooms of the State Agricultural Society.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14, 1860.

About a year ago I gave you a brief sketch of the office of the honorable Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. It will interest those who have habitually from year to year congregated in that place, to know that in future they will have the pleasure of meeting with the Executive Committee in quite a different room. The present incumbent has commenced a series of exchanges with other State Agricultural Societies, by which he is forming a valuable library for reference. It is also gratifying to know that another apartment is talked of, which shall be filled with specimens of agricultural implements, seeds, and other matters interesting to farmers. This is beginning in a right direction. The State of Illinois should have the finest collection of the kind in the world. Now she has none. She State Board meet on the 21st inst.

THERSTON.

PORTLOCK.—The little Island of Barbadoes, it may not be generally known, is the most densely populated country in the world, with an area of one hundreda nd sixty-six square miles, it contains 135,881 inhabitants.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Climate--Soil--Prospects, etc.

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)

MOUND CITY, Linn Co., Feb. 6th, 1860.

Having been a looker-on in Kansas for some time past, I propose with your permission to offer a few observations concerning the Southern portion of this Territory, through the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE—that journal having a large acquaintance in this section as well as in the whole West. Your correspondent has recently traversed that portion of Southern Kansas embraced within the counties of Johnson, Lykins, Linn and Bourbon, and noted with a lively interest the rapid settlement and development of the beautiful and fertile country lying within the bounds of these counties. It is a notable fact that emigrants from the Northern States are, by one common impulse, seeking more Southern latitudes for their future homes. Perhaps this fact may be accounted for in consequence of the unusual severity of the late winters in such latitudes as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Another reason may be that all the best lands of these Western and Northern States and Territories are already occupied. Whatever the cause may be,it is certain that Southern Kansas is filling up with Northern settlers with an unprecedented rapidity. The counties of Linn and Bourbon are the most southerly that embrace the surveyed lands now open for claim and settlement, and this borders on the Cherokee Neutral Lands that occupy the extreme Southern boundary of the Territory, and not yet in market or open to settlement or claim. One cannot help observing in traveling through these counties, that almost every one he meets with is from Illinois and generally two to one from the counties northwest of Chicago. This class of people, as you are aware, make the most thrifty, industrious and intelligent citizens; also in their political action are Republicans of the right sort. Nor can it be denied that the soil in Southern Kansas is deeper and more productive than that of the more northern counties. Hence this portion is settling up now so rapidly. There is yet government land unentered, claimed or squatted on, but it is being taken up quite fast by persons who intend to make it their homes and become residents of the Territory. The climate of Southern Kansas is the best on the American continent, with the single exception perhaps of some portion of California and Texas. The winter is of short duration, with very little snow or extreme cold weather. As a stock-raising and fruit-growing country, it is no doubt unequalled, and also well adapted to the growth and cultivation of wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, &c., &c. Wool growing is destined to be an important branch of the farming interests of these counties. This whole country is well watered by numerous streams and springs of pure water. The Marias Des Cygnes or Great Osage is the principal water course through some of these counties. This and its tributaries supply Linn County with abundance of water power for mills and stock also. The valleys produce abundance of timber for fence and building purposes to meet the wants of all the settlers. Farm houses, cottages and cabins dot the prairie at every step, and the march of progress and improvement is everywhere discernable throughout this whole portion of Kansas.

Villages are being built up, and busy marts of trade established, where but a few short years ago the "lone Indian," the Buffalo, and the Wild Horse were "Monarchs of the Plain."

As proof of what I have said above, I will present your readers a case in point as to the rapid growth of a Kansas village.

Mound City, Linn County, the County Seat, just declared so by a vote of the people, was laid out about two years ago by Dr. A. Danford and some twenty other residents of the country near. The town plat embraces some 240 acres of choice land, forming a level plain or platteaux, and the site is universally admired as well for its locality as its adaptability to the purposes of trade and mechanical pursuits. The extent of the territory embraced within the town plat of Mound City is enclosed or surrounded by wooded hills or headlands covered with a beautiful growth of timber, in which are found the sugar maple in abundance—also the walnut. Having once gained the summit of these mounds or headlands you are astonished by finding presented to your gaze one of the most picturesque and beautiful views of landscape in the whole Territory. From these heights the eye surveys at a glance the country for ten to fifteen miles in extent, with its cultivated fields, headlands, rolling prairies, numerous streams, picturesque groves of timber, which abound in this immediate vicinity. Mound City now contains about seventy houses—nearly all of the best class—and have mostly been erected in the course of the last year, and contains a population of about four hundred souls; and still it is being improved more rapidly than any town I have visited in Southern Kansas.

The best kind of bituminous coal can be had in any quantity for the nominal cost of digging, for domestic or manufacturing purposes, and even within the city limits. The coal district here is a great feature of the country, the qualities existing near the surface, and of the very best quality. An abundant supply of the best quality of building stone is also found almost in the very midst of the town. With these numerous, natural advantages, who shall say that Mound City is not destined to become, and that speedily, one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns in South Kansas? Perhaps the most desirable consideration of all, is the fact that the county is far ahead of its town in population, wealth, and physical development, thus rendering it abundantly able to sustain ten times the population and business which Mound City can contain; and with the rapidity which the lands in Linn County are being entered and occupied, there is not the remotest probability that this place will ever present the unpleasant dilemma of being *a one-horse town*, in either business or inhabitants. Another fact, which redounds greatly to the credit and liberality of the proprietors of the town property is, that they have put a moderate and reasonable price upon their town lots, thereby insuring rapid sales, and placing a comfortable homestead within the reach of the poorest and most impoverished emigrant who may choose to seek a home in Mound City or vicinity. The town is beautifully laid out, with broad and handsome streets and alleys; provision also has been made for large public squares and reserved ground for educational purposes.

Another very important consideration for this place and country is the fact of the immediate construction of the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad, now under contract in Missouri, commencing at Tipton, on the Pacific Railroad, and running thence southwesterly through this county to Emporia, on the Neosho river, in Breckinridge County, Kansas. Contracts are let, and the work is progressing, and no doubt exists that this highly important thoroughfare will at least be completed to the State line of Missouri, twelve miles east of this town, in the course of two or three years, if not very much sooner, thus putting Kansas in communication with Chicago at all seasons of the year. Such are some of the brilliant prospects which await this portion of country and people, and will be shared by all future emigration hither. The weather is mild and pleasant here so far this winter. Your correspondent had the pleasure of dining Christmas Day on Wild Turkey, Buffalo Tongue, and Buffalo Meat, at the Mound City Hotel, kept by your old Illinois acquaintance, H. H. Hildreth, formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Woodstock, McHenry County; and the table was also graced with a good half dozen more of your friends from the same place, who kindly remembered you in bumpers of good Missouri cider. In my next I will give you an exposition of the political condition of this Border section, the home of Capt. Montgomery.

Yours very truly, L. P. C.

Abraham Lincoln.

[From the Ann Arbor (Pa.) Journal.]

The Republican Executive Committee of the State of Ohio, have made arrangements for the publication, in pamphlet form, of the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, which were delivered during the memorable Senatorial campaign of 1858, in the State of Illinois. This is a most delicate, but *very significant* compliment to Mr. Lincoln. These speeches are regarded as among the very best expositions of Republican doctrine, anywhere, on record. Well may Illinois be proud of her Lincoln; no wonder that the West claims his nomination at Chicago. In speaking of Mr. Lincoln and the Presidency, a correspondent writes us as follows: "A man of sterling worth, whose unsullied integrity hood in the very midst of the institution of slavery; a Henry Clay Whig, *a

Special Notices.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The stomach is the fountain head of diseases which infest the human system. Indigestion, bad enough per se, generates diarrhœa, dysentery, flatulency, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, general debility, &c. Get rid of it, then, at once, by using Hostetter's course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a palatable and refreshing preparation, which as surely removes all complaints of the stomach and its dependencies, as the sensitive mute the cuticle. A course of the medicine is necessary to insure a cure. A course of the medicine may not prove to be necessary. One bottle frequently accomplishes a complete cure.

Sold by druggists everywhere. fd18lawly

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

It brings to terms
Intestine worms;
Cures every child;
Is tasteless, mild;
Oh! mothers dear
No longer fear,
Your pets must live
If this you give.

Gurth Norton, Proprietor, New York. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

Dr. McClintock's Cold and COUGH MIXTURE.—The annoyance of a bad cold or cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections (if they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases—with this commanding vegetable specific. All other compounds are mere mockeries. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate and cough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, scorn to taste another. It will surely relieve you. Price $1. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwaldt (late manager at Batchelder's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine the various specimens of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de5-y

Notice.—The undersigned, stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia to be the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois money.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is composed entirely from Gums, and has become a standard remedy for all diseases of the Liver. It is recommended by all those have used it, and is now rescribed to with confidence by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Those lands of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Drapery, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Colic, Cholera, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Blues, Ordinary Family Medicine, Ague and Fever, Fever and Ague, (as thousands can testify,) in the worst forms, in from one to three Days. Sold by druggists everywhere. Be sure to get the genuine. Examine the signature of the proprietor. Price $1 per bottle.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills, COMPOUNDED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a safe, sure and reliable Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

Gentlemen of delicate constitutions, Ladies, and Children, will find these Pills mild in their operation, yet sufficiently searching to cleanse the system of all impurities of the bowels. The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to the above facts, been compounded for a public benefit.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Be sure to get the genuine. Examine the signature of the proprietor. Price 25 cents per box.

Principal Office, No. 160 Fulton street, New York.

New Publications.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

Are the Agents for the

Massachusetts Sunday School Society, and the Am. Baptist Pub. and S. S. Society.

They also keep the

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES published by Sheldon & Company.

THE SUNBEAM SCHOOL BOOKS of Henry Hoyt.

THE JUVENILE AND S. S. BOOKS of Carter & Brothers.

And are the Publishers of BRADBURY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR, and BRADBURY'S S. S. MELODIES.

Also, always on hand, the most extensive collection of RELIGIOUS BOOKS to be found in the West. Prices lower and terms cash on delivery.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

NEW & VALUABLE WORKS.

SELF HELP, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct, by Samuel S. Miles. 75 cents.

HUMAN DESTINY; a Discussion by the Rev. C. F. Hudson and Rev. S. Osgood. Price $1.

CHRISTIAN BELIEF; AND LIVING, by F. D. Huntington, D.D. Price $1.50.

MULTITUDE'S NARRATIVE of the Discovery of the Face of Sir John Franklin and His Companions. $1.25.

KINGSLEY'S NEW MISCELLANIES. Price $1.

THE DEFENCE OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. Price $1.

POEMS BY THE AUTHOR OF JOHN WALIFAX. Three Persons. 75 cents.

DODELL'S POEMS. Blue and Gold. 75 cents.

New Books received daily by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
39 & 41 Lake st., Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—On and after this date Mr. Elias Keith is a partner in our firm, and the business, together with that of Keith & Fahys, will be conducted in the name and style of KEITH & FAHYS.

Chicago, February 1, 1860. fe7-971-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF Lawson Co-Partnership.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the wholesale and Retail Dry Business, under the firm name of LETZ & CO., was dissolved on the second inst. by mutual consent. George F. Letz and John M. Johnston having purchased the interest of T. W. Wadsworth and Wm. H. Chenoweth, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

GEO. F. LETZ,
WM. H. CHENOWETH.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.

Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of

LETZ & JOHNSTON,

For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at Nos. 91 to 99 South Franklin street.

GEORGE F. LETZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

Chicago, January 2d, 1860. jel0-1m&law

Educational.

NORTH-WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, AT EVANSTON.

On the Lake Shore R.R., 12 miles from Chicago.

SPRING TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, Feb. 27th.

Academic Charges, (per half year).....$22 00
Primary " " 16 00
Music, Painting, French, German, &c., taught by the most accomplished Teachers, at prices much lower than the usual talent commands in the city.

LADY CLASS.

Ten ladies, not less than ten nor more than fifteen years of age, will be received into the Academic Department, and thoroughly practised, each Tuesday and Friday, from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M., for $75 per half year. The Matron will exercise a watchful care over the health, and increase the beauty of the pupils.

For particulars address

W. P. JONES, President.

fe6-2m

BOARD, TUITION, &C., OF Young Ladies at the Northern Iowa Female College, Evanston, on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, twelve miles from that city.

In the Academic Department, per half year.....$27 00
In the College Department.....34 50
Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., of lads under fifteen in Academic Department, $72 50 per half year. fe7-2m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, —AT— LAKE FOREST.

This Institution, conducted by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON and DAUGHTERS, has been in successful operation since September last. In its course of study are embraced the various branches of an accurate and thorough education.

The Spring Term will commence on Thursday, the 23d of January inst.—a suitable Date for the admission of such as may wish to avail themselves of the course of study and the advantages of the delightful location.

For Circulars and further information, address

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, Ill., Feb'y 1, 1860. fe7-2m

WRITING DEPARTMENT OF Bryant, Bell & Stratton's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

To accommodate the large and increasing patronage of this Department, separate and commodious parlors have been appropriated to its exclusive use. The famous

SPENCERIAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP,

As taught by its veteran author, P. R. Spencer, and Prof. C. S. Spencer, Jr., is our STANDARD and the excellence commands the general acknowledgment that as a means of business education in the art of writing, the pupils of this and gentlemen may enter at any time and receive instruction from this experienced and accomplished teacher.

TERMS.

$5.00 for 22 lessons,.....3 lessons per day.
$6 00 for 1 month,.....3 lessons per day.
$10.00 for 1 month,.....Unlimited lessons.

Students in Commercial Department entitled to receive instruction in Penmanship without extra charge.

jy19 1457 1m

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

DRY WOOD—$3.50 per Cord.—Dry Beech and Maple Wood for sale at $3.50 per Cord.

fe 4 5 6 7 4 1 w Cor. North Water and Market sts.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.

The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of the Canal, near the Rolling Indiana street Bridge, the BEST grade of Bituminous and Cannel Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market rates.

EGIN COAL, Large Egg.
ORMSBY COAL, Small Egg.
MOUNT CARBON COAL, And Range Size of
BRIAR HILL COAL, LACKAWANA COAL.
BLOSSBURG COAL.

Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed 20 pounds to the bushel.

Orders promptly executed at my Yards, No. 40 North Wells street and foot of North Market street.

jy25-1y&6m-d&w A. B. MEEKER.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL

STATIONERS,

NO. 122.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 122

Have a large and complete stock of

WRITING PAPERS,

WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,

PASS & MEM. BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES,

And Every Variety of

Office Stationery.

Orders for

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

Such as Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Checks, &c., executed promptly at

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

jy30

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.

NO. 198 LAKE STREET.

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street. Post Office Box 3634. my26 1y C281

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAP-

No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216

Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."

Cash paid for Rags. jy28 1y 0847

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

Sheet 26x30 Medium 20x24 Royal 19x23
Demy 22x26 Super Royal 20x28 Imperial 22x32

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, in consequence of Wapping Paper, of different sizes.

1,000 reams Manilla do.
250 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 Kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

my8 1y Cash paid for Rags. 0.5

LAKE SUPERIOR.—

1860.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.

On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and OCTORARON, will run on the Transverse Route of Lake and Canal to Lake Superior. In case the Ste. Marie's Canal should not be open in the Spring the Lady Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run between LAKE and connect at the Sault with the Octoraron running between Sault Ste. Marie and Sault Ste. Marie. The above steamers will furnish a boat from Chicago every five days.

T. JEFFERSON & CO., Agents,
Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

jy14-2m&d-1m

STEAMBOAT CITY OF Cleveland for Sale.—The Steamer City of Cleveland, was built by Holcroft, Lawrence & Banta & Co., in the year 1852, and is of the following dimensions, viz: 200 feet keel, 32 feet beam, 7 feet hold.

This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal to any superior to any Steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class sea boat.

She will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat, a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

PASCAL P. PRATT,
Foot of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

fe6-2w

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner Elias Logan, tonnage 350 65-95; Schooner Wings of the Wind, tonnage 349 10-95; Schooner Gov. Byron, tonnage 186 72-95.

Apply at office of one of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to

PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Press & Tribune.

BENNETT AND PRYOR.

Editor Pryor.
We're sorry to pen it,
Bennett is a liar,
Editor Bennett.

Editor Bennett
Brands as a liar
The man of the South,
Editor Pryor.

We have no desire
Now to inquire,
Who is the liar,
Bennett or Pryor.

Prove when they're done
Kicking up no such bother,
We'll find out of one,
Half a dozen of t'other.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Views of the Pope and his People—Reply of the Pope to the Irish Bishops and clergy.

DUBLIN, Monday Evening.

The *Evening News* contains the following reply of His Holiness the Pope, to the address of the Archbishop and clergy of the diocese of Cashel and Elly:

"VENERABLE BROTHERS—Health and benediction.

"We have received with the greatest pleasure, your letter of the 6th of the ides of last December, in which we find a most ample supply of your faith, religion, piety, and obedience to us. Most grateful to us also, is the proof we have found (in this) your letter of the same most religious disposition to us, and to this Holy See, which is deeply seated in the minds of the clergy, and the people of your diocese.

"It was impossible but that the serious tumults prevailing in Italy, the confusion into which things were thrown, by the rebellion of some provinces of our temporal state should have caused you intense sorrow. All, in truth, went on, and were perpetrated under the instigation and encouragement of those whom it ought most to have concerned to respect the laws of nations, and to preserve untouched the patrimony of the Roman Church.

"From day to day it becomes more manifest what wicked schemes these men are devising against us and the civil power of the Apostolic See; and very lately, in a lubrication full of hypocrisy, they have cast all their efforts to deceive the simple, to diminish and weaken the common consent of men in recognizing the civil power of the Apostolic See.

"Then, venerable brothers, with the flock committed to your pastoral solicitude, with one accord we beseech the Almighty Lord that He may look with a propitious eye upon you and your common affliction, and that he may give to your weakness strength from above, wherewith we may be enabled with a great and high mind, to make head against raging storms, to maintain the liberty of the Church, and strenuously to defend the civil powers of the Holy See.

"Let us unite in invoking the patronage of all the blessed in heaven, especially of the immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that the pest of heresy and schism which men the most wicked are striving to introduce into the region of Italy be driven from them, and that the priest and people who, making ill use of their power and arms, offer violence to us and to the sanctuary, may be broken in pieces.

"Meanwhile we offer the earnest prayers and desires do we commend to God and to the word of his grace, you, venerable brothers, and all your clergy and people most dear to us. We wish and pray for you the enjoyment of every blessing of body and mind, as a happy auspice of this manifold blessing, and a pledge of the love with which we embrace you in the Lord.

"We impart to you and your entire flock, with all the affection of our heart, our Apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, the 11th day of January, 1860, fourteenth year of Pontifice.

PIUS IX.

"To our venerable brother the Archbishop of the diocese of Cashel and Elly."

"We have received a note, &c.

Letters from the city of Rome states that, in consequence of political troubles, rents have fallen one-half. The following is an extract of a letter from Rome to a London paper:

"In Rome itself, strange to say, the Liberal party are not only dissatisfied with the imperial decrees which condemn them to 'prison and the cultivation of ruins,' but they are likewise greatly incensed at the disaffection of the provinces, which have so long obeyed the sway of the laity. A great injustice of to-day's rescript is not only a blessing in which they are to have no share, but a consumation fraught with their own total ruin and dissolution. However hard somely the Cabinets may make amends to the Pope for the curtailment of his regal mantle, no liberality on its part will make up for the loss of import one sees daily with which the crumbling metropolis is threatened.

THE ROMAN NOBILITY DECLARING FOR THE POPE.

Rome correspondence (Jan. 30 of the London Times.)

The address of the Roman nobility to the Emperor Napoleon is a remarkable document, of which so much has been said for the last month or two, is to be ready for presentation to-morrow. It is couched in language full of dignity of Papal government, and a prayer for the continuation of the inestimable blessings resulting from the combinations of the secular and temporal powers as vested in the hands of the Pontiff-King.

This notable document, I hear, bears no less than 350 signatures—a very large representation of the Roman patrician families inscribed in the Golden Book of the capitol. I have, however, been assured that no less than two-thirds of the subscribers hold office under the Papal Government, and that the remainder, although members of the aristocracy have flatly refused to join their colleagues in this loyal demonstration, although they ought most to have concerned to respect the laws of nations, and to preserve untouched the patrimony of the Roman Church.

"From day to day it becomes more manifest what wicked schemes these men are devising against us and the civil power of the Apostolic See; and very lately, in a lubrication full of hypocrisy, they have cast all their efforts to deceive the simple, to diminish and weaken the common consent of men in recognizing the civil power of the Apostolic See.

"Then, venerable brothers, with the flock committed to your pastoral solicitude, with one accord we beseech the Almighty Lord that He may look with a propitious eye upon you and your common affliction, and that he may give to your weakness strength from above, wherewith we may be enabled with a great and high mind, to make head against raging storms, to maintain the liberty of the Church, and strenuously to defend the civil powers of the Holy See.

"Let us unite in invoking the patronage of all the blessed in heaven, especially of the immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that the pest of heresy and schism which men the most wicked are striving to introduce into the region of Italy be driven from them, and that the priest and people who, making ill use of their power and arms, offer violence to us and to the sanctuary, may be broken in pieces.

"Meanwhile we offer the earnest prayers and desires do we commend to God and to the word of his grace, you, venerable brothers, and all your clergy and people most dear to us. We wish and pray for you the enjoyment of every blessing of body and mind, as a happy auspice of this manifold blessing, and a pledge of the love with which we embrace you in the Lord.

"We impart to you and your entire flock, with all the affection of our heart, our Apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, the 11th day of January, 1860, fourteenth year of Pontifice.

PIUS IX.

"To our venerable brother the Archbishop of the diocese of Cashel and Elly."

"We have

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 26, 1857.

Dullness, still, has full possession of the money market. The amount of business doing is fair for the season, but as compared with active transactions in grain, beef, pork, etc., the demands now upon bankers are exceedingly limited. A large amount of capital is lying in the banks entirely inactive.

Exchange is steady at 2 per cent. premium for currency. Gold 2@22 with no demand.

Outside the banks there is little or nothing doing. Rates for good paper, an article not largely manufactured in these days, are nominal at 12@14 per month.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The accumulation of currency is becoming such that brokers would gladly invest it in good bills on the East or South. To get rid of it, sales were freely made to-day at 1 per cent. discount for bankable funds. Another evidence of improvement is a slight decline in rates of exchange on the East for bankable funds. The Banks all redeem their branch issues in exchange, charging but 1 per cent. prem. This enables assertion to sell exchange in round lots at 1¢, with sufficient profit. Several dealers, among them the largest, draw at 1¼ prem. on the East to-day; on discovery and for small sums 1¼ was charged. Currency (Illinois and Wisconsin) being so abundant and increasing, the outside rate of 1¼ is still charged on exchange for it. The supply of exchange is by no means great with the Banks, however; and rates are not likely to remain long at quotations.

CINCINNATI.—From the *Gazette* we quote as follows:

There was an improved supply of money today, and with moderate offerings the market was easy. Good paper was disposed of without difficulty at 10@12 per cent. The mercantile collections are again fair, and the volume of currency in Third street has increased considerably.

The market is steady for Eastern Exchange. The demand to-day was heavier than yesterday, both from local merchants and correspondents, but the supply was about equal thereto and rates remained at 37½@40 premium buying for New York and Philadelphia, and 37½ for Boston and Baltimore. The selling rate was ½ premium.

The market for Western currency is steady at 1¼ discount for Missouri, and 2 discount for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

NEW YORK.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Banks of the city of New York:

Loans	$754,691,382	$128,958.79	Dec. $776,850
Specie	19,914,301	19,797	Inc. 126,504
Circulation	5,174,450	8,86 170	Inc. 16,490
Deposits	70,377,744	74,71,85	Dec. 1,490,450

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	B'ley bush.	Grass Seed lbs.
C. & C. U. R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
Ill. Central R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
C. & Mississippi R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
Northwest'n R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides No.	Sheep and Lambs No.	Furs and Pelts No.	Lard lbs.
C. & C. U. R. R.	40	70	40	130	400	200	4,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	70	70	40	130	400	200	4,000
Ill. Central R. R.	40	150	72	6,000	400	200	4,000
C. & Mississippi R. R.	40	70	40	130	400	200	4,000
Northwest'n R. R.	40	70	40	130	400	200	4,000
C. & A. R. R.	40	70	40	130	400	200	4,000
Total	270	430	272	6,560	2400	1200	24,000

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 402. There was a good inquiry for dressed, both by packers and shippers, and the market was firm. Nearly all the desirable lots on hand, however, were closed out yesterday, and the shippers obtained but few. The sales range from $5.25@5.50. Live Hogs are in good demand by packers, and sales were made at $3.00@3.25 gross. Beef Cattle were in better request, both by packers and shippers, and the market was about 5c better—sales ranging as high as $4.00 for prime beeves.

In Provisions we have to note a firm but quiet market. A lot of 250 bbls country M. O. and Mess Pork were sold at $15.50 and $16.50. Holders of City Mess, however, are still firm, at $17.00. Bulk Meats are in good demand and firm. A lot of 1000 pieces Country Shoulders were sold at 6½c packed, and 500 pieces Sides, (rib) at 8½c packed. Lard is in better request, and 100 tcs is freely offered, but the stock here is light and holders are firm at 10¢@10½c. A lot of 50 bbls Country Leaf was sold at 10½c. Tallow is in good demand and firm at 9½c. Hides steady.

The Flour market to-day was quiet but firm, with limited sales at $4.87½@4.90 for choice spring extras, and $5.00@5.05 for spring superfine. Wheat was steady, and the transactions were small at 94@97c for No. 2 spring in store. There was quite a reaction in the Corn market to-day. At the opening several cars No. 1 were sold at 46c; but it speedily advanced to 47@47½ on Change, and in the afternoon several thousand bushels changed hands at 48c—an advance of 2c on the opening. Upwards of 30,000 bushels were sold, at 47@48c for No. 1; 39@40c for No. 2; and 38@39c for Rejected. Oats were also in ac ive request, and an advance of 1@2c took place, with sales at 32@33c in store. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Timothy Seed in good request and firm, with more liberal transactions at $2.50@2.85. Clover Seed continues dull at $4.00@4.65. Hungarian Grass again advanced 25c, sales being made at $1.10@1.12½. Highwines were firm at 20c.

MORE "NEPONSET HOGS."—Another lot of choice Hogs were exhibited to-day by the purchaser, Mr. Geo. A. Seaverns. They were a lot of 70 head, raised at Neponset, Bureau Co., in this State, by J. L. Enslow, averaging 503 lbs.—the only six of them weighing less than 350 lbs. They were all only sixteen months old, and were pure Berkshire and Suffolk. The price paid for them was $7.37½ per 100 lbs. They go to Boston.

"MAMMOTH WHEAT."—We have received a sample of Spring Wheat from J. B. Smith, Dearsh, Iowa, which probably exceeds anything ever brought to this market. It is of the variety known as the "Mammoth Wheat," called so, we presume, from the largeness of the berry. We are not informed how much it will weigh per measured bushel; but we are assured that two bushels of it made 97 lbs of Superfine flour. The yield per acre was 43 bushels.

NEW YORK—February 14.—Receipts, 15,257 bbls flour; 1,915 bus wheat; 43,747 bus corn; 635 bus oats; 509 bus barley; 20 bus rye; 22 pkgs beef; 686 do pork; 297 do bacon; 610 do lard; 1,851 dressed hogs.

PORK PACKING—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday contains the following:

We received returns from twenty-two additional places, during the week, and find the footings compare as follows:

Last year, twenty-two places	178,287
This year, " "	169,979
Deficiency	8,307
Decrease reported last week	192,174
Total decrease so far	110,581

When the *Price Current's* report of 1853–9 was published, the Chicago packing was not closed, and it was set down at 172,000; but after that date some 12,000 head more were cut —making the total for the season 183 000. Will the *Price Current* take notice of this and make the necessary correction? This season will not close before the end of this month; and we are now close on, if not quite up to 170,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—The *Republican* of yesterday says:

Receipts were moderate to-day, and as there was no boat up for New Orleans, except those whose freight engagements were already full, the market was not particularly brisk for leading articles. Flour continues scarce and firm, and grain was steady at full prices, with the exception of corn, which by no means declined but did not sell as readily as on yesterday, for want of a boat bound south. The hemp which came in yesterday is not yet reported sold, as it is held above buyer's prices. Groceries are reported firm; prices, however, are no higher than our last quotations, and business is still of a limited character. Provisions continue in good demand, and are easily held up at current quotations. All kinds are in full inquiry.

SALES IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday says:

Clover Seed has disappointed many who have speculated in it the last three months on the ground that a large advance would be established in the price of it as soon as the Spring demand would arise; but the reverse has been the case, and the result is, the largest stock of this article ever held here at one time, is now in this market, held chiefly by speculators—over 30,000 bb s. having been received, and but 10,000 exported during the season, and a good deal of that exported is held elsewhere on speculation. The receipts still continue unusually large, and the market closes very dull, at $4.60 @$4.65. Timothy being in light supply, is firm.

THE SALT TRADE.—The whole amount of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, during the year 1859, amounts to 4,594,379 bushels. Of this quantity 5,549,350 bushels were manufactured in the fine salt works, by the boiling process, and 1,345,013 bushels in the field works, by solar evaporation. The inspection for 1859 falls short of that of the previous year by the amount of 128,954 bushels, but it exceeds that of any previous season by more than 800,000 bushels. The amount of fine salt inspected in 1859 exceeds that of 1858 by about 17,500 bushels; the inspection of solar salt is diminished by about 146,000 bushels.

HAY AT CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There has been a fair demand during the week, but prices are a shade lower, and at the close prime Timothy must be quoted at $13@19 per ton, in bales, at the wharf or railway stations.

PROVISIONS.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, writes as follows:

In your paper of the 1st inst. you give the decrease of the packing in the West as 94,935 Hogs, and estimate the total deficiency at about 150,000. Now taking for a basis the decrease as 100,000, and average weight at 180 lbs, I forward you a few figures which I think may be interesting to your readers. By the annexed clearances, you will perceive that up to this time, 8,935 brls of Pork, and 10,426 hds Bacon have been exported to Great Britain. Calculating a box of Bacon at 400 lbs., this would equal 20,850 brls, without taking into account about 1,500 brls, for the difference between gain in pickle as pork, and shrinkage in dry salt as bacon.

The calculation stands thus:

	brls.
Pork exported to Great Britain this season to this date	8,935
Pork do do 10,426 hhds, equal to 2 brls each	20,850
100,000 bags cut into mess—pr me and prime mess	40,350
Stock in New York 1st of Jan. Feb. 1st, 1857	1,000
Versus 77,485 same time in 1 year	76,485
Total	110,771
Deduct 4,805 brls Pork rpd 1,696 hdds Bacon do	11,675
Deficiency	104,096

This is not taking into consideration about 10,000 brls bacon, which, I have pretty good information, will leave these shores before May.

Prices rose and fell rather erratic to some extent as follows:

Season.	Beef, tcs.	Pork, brls.	Lard tcs.	Bacon, hhds.
1855–56	11,309	5,079	2,107	4,561
1856–57	7,159	3,856	11,176	12,791
1857–58	7,159	3,856	11,176	12,791
1858–59	2,432	1,005	85	1,469
1859–60	10,317	4,805	1,696	8,926

EXPORTS FOR THE SEASON, COMMENCING 1ST MARCH.

Season.	Beef, tcs.	Pork, brls.	Lard tcs.	Bacon, hhds.
1854–55	14,393	8,314	6,200	5,623
1855–56	11,437	3,711	16,445	29,256
1856–57	14,299	13,107	6,004	6,108
1857–58	15,902	6,905	5,692	2,014
1858–59	10,314	4,805	1,696	8,926

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET.—Feb. 14.—Increased sales have been more activity and prices have advanced 12½ ₱ bu. Sales of 800 bu common and prime quality at $4.62½@5.12½ ₱ 64 lbs, chiefly at the latter figure; 1,500 bags re-cleaned, to go out of the market, at 6½@6¾c and 700 bags at 8¼c ₱ lb. Small sales of Timothy at 2¾ cts, and Flaxseed at $1.35@1.36.

DETROIT—Feb. 15.—The Detroit *Tribune* of yesterday evening says:

Flour is without quotable change, selling in light lots at $5.00@5.07½. There are now full stocks generally throughout the country, even at points where local scarcity has hitherto imparted considerable firmness to the market, and with no apparent change in the general tendency is downward. Wheat is without material change, extra white being nominal at $1.25, and red winter at $1.12@1.15. There is rather more disposition to realize, and in one or two instances parcels have changed hands at prices a little below those demanded a few days ago. Today 600 bu. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10. Corn continues in fair demand, but prices are still receding, 55c being now all that is asked delivered in bags. A sale of 400 bu at that figure. Also a car rob of 47c and a car do at 46½. Oats have declined 1½c on account of the decline in Chicago, 34½c being now all that is offered by buyers. Barley quiet and steady at $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs. Rye scarce and quotations nominal, than 65c ₱ bu, although we hear of one or two light sales at 70c. Clover seed from wagons commands $4.37½@4.40; Timothy is wanted to some extent at $2.50@2.62½. Butter is dull at 15c for roll. Eggs are dull at 13c. We have, very unexpectedly, to report the sale of 100 bbls mess pork at $17.00. Holders are now asking $17.50. hams 11c; shoulders 7@8c. Corn meal $1.12½.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,750 barrels. Market quiet. Sales were: 1,000 bbls "Ocmmercial" spring extras at $4.87½; 100 bbls choice Spring extra at $4.80 del.; 94 bbls "Port Byron" spring super at $4.60 in store; 40 bbls good Spring superfine at $4.40 delivered; 100 bbls common at $3.50 del.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 8,761 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were: 1,000 bu. No. 2 Spring at 93½c in store; 2,000 bu. do at 92c in store; 300 bu rejected Winter at 85c in store; 100 bags White Winter (not very good) at 91.00 on track; 50 bags good Spring at 94c on track; 278 bu. do in bags at 91.01 on track; 700 bu. good No. 2 at 91.01 in bulk on track; 300 bu. do at 90c on track.

CORN.—Receipts, 35,725 bu. Market advanced 1½@2c. Sales were: 1,000 bu. No. 1 at 46c in store; 17,000 bu. do at 47c in store; 7,000 bu. ditto at 47½c in store; 8,000 bu. do at 48c in store; 750 bu. No. 2 at 39c in store; 1,500 bu. do at 40c in store; 1,000 bu. rejected at 38c in store; 1,000 bu. do at 39½c in store; 1,750 bu. do at 39c in store.

OATS.—Receipts, 2,200 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. Sales were: 1,000 bu. No. 1 at 32c in store; 2,000 bu ditto at 32c in store; 400 bu. do at 34½c on track; 1,000 bu. do at 35c on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 1,257 bu. Market quiet. Salesworse; 73 bags No. 1 at 52c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 100 bu, 63 bags fair at 62c on track.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 24 lbs. Hungarian Grass weighed 24½c. Sales were: 16 bags at $1.10; 14 bags do at $1.12½. Timothy Seed in good demand firm. Sales were: 50 bu dirty at $2.50; 94 bags ordinary at 2.70; 12 bags do at $2.75; 10 bags prime at $2.85; 10 bags do at $2.90. Clover dull. Sales were: 200 lbs on p. t.; 30 bags at $4.65; 24 bags do at $4.40.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 236 brls. Firm. 100 brls at 20c.

ALCOHOL—41¾@42½c ₱ gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 322 Market firm. Sales:

11 Hogs, averaging 220 lbs at		$5.50
20 " 160 "		6.25
21 " 200 "		6.40
31 " 215 "		6.50
3 " 180 "		6.00
12 " 192 "		6.25
12 " 200 "		6.45
19 " 170 "		6.25
17 " 160 "		6.25
16 " 180 "		6.25

PROVISIONS—$10 bbls Kinsella M. O. at $14.87½; at $15.50 and $16.50, delivered here. Bulk Meats scarce and firm. 800 pieces Bulk Sides at 8½c packed. 1,000 pieces country cut shoulders at 6½c packed.

LARD—Firm at 10¼c. 50 tcs country Leaf at 10½c.

TALLOW—15 brls Butchers at 10c; 35 bbls packed at 10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 29,241 lbs. Market quiet and steady. Green frozen, 7@7½c; Do extra in bundles, 7½c; Green Salted, 7¼@7½c; Do extra, 7¾c; Dry Flint, 13½@14c; Extra, in round lots, 14½c.

POTATOES—40@45c per bu.

BUTTER—16 firkins fair at 16c. Dairy, 13@14c.

EGGS—Quiet at 16@17c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $2.00@2.25 per doz. Turkeys, 8@9c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—1,000 lbs Southern at 6¾c; 4,000 lbs N. Y. Apples at 7½c.

COOPERAGE—200 Pork Barrels at 50c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 12 cars cattle, 3 do hogs, and 1 do sheep. The market was active and 5@10c better for cattle, caused by competition between shippers and packers, who are again in the market. Hogs are firm but inactive on account of light receipts.

The sales to-day were:

15 Cattle averaging 1100 lbs at		3.40
12 " 1015 "		3.75
11 " 1040 "		3.80
11 " 1060 "		3.90
32 " 1040 "		4.00
30 " 1161 "		3.90
23 " 1100 "		3.85
15 " 1279 "		3.85
13 " 1292 "		3.85
13 " 1502 "		3.75
4 " 1250 "		3.75
4 " 974 "		3.75
12 " 1230 per head		60.00
64 Hogs	204	6.25
40 "	200	6.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

FLOUR—More doing and market exhibits a more steady feeling. Prices, however, without material change. Sales reported in chiefly for the local and Eastern trade, with some little export demand. Sales 15,000 brls at $4.75@5.00 for extra State; $5.00@5.10 for superfine State; $5.20@5.40 for common to medium extra Western; $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged; sales 900 brls, at $5.20@5.40 for common to choice extra.

RYE FLOUR—Selling nominally at $3.70@3.80.

CORN MEAL—Steady at $3.60@3.65 for Jersey and $4.15 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat Firmer—Plenty and dull at $1.61@1.75 per 100 lb.

RYE—Market dull and declining; sales 250 brls at 94½c, also nc with no buyers at over 96@97c.

BARLEY—Market a little more active, with a fair milling demand. Sales 5,000 bushels choice at $1.16@1.19; 300 do white Michigan at $1.20; 2 0 bu common red southern at $1.35, and 1,000 bu western at $1.40. Barley on private terms. Rye dull. Sales 1,000 bu at 80@85c at the N. R. depot. Barley dull and sales at 60@65c for 4-rowed, and 70c for common state and 75@80c for Canada East. Corn less pressy and firmer. Sales 97,000 bu at 57½@58c for mixed, 59c for prime new white and yel low. Oats in good supply and dull at 34c for western and 35@36c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork nearer less active. Cut prices are without material change. Sales 800 brls Mess at $16.12½@16.25 for new do; $15.50 for old do; $15 for new do; $17.00 for new thin p ime. Beef steady and unchanged. Sales 400 brls at $6.50@7.00 for country prime; $7.25@8.50 for do mess; $9 00@10 00 for repacked mess; $12.50@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess of Beef firm. Sales 100 tierces at $16.00; 100 tierces India mess sold at $25.50, and 100 tierces do landed at $26.00. Beef Hams quiet and firmly held at $13.00 for State and $15.50@16.00 for Western. Dressed Hogs firm at 7¾@8c. Lard dull and heavy. Prices rule about steady. Sales 700 pk s at 7c, for shoulders and 10½@10¾c for kettle rendered. Sales 300 tcs at 10 1-16c for Ohio, and 10¼c for State. Cheese firm at 9@11½c.

COFFEE—Sales 300 bags Rio (ordinary) at 11½c.

SUGAR—In fair request and firm. Sales 300 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 7¼@7¾.

STOCKS—Rule dull, generally, and active. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail common: The A R 1½; Gal & Chic 1¼; C C & R, Panama 1; Mich Cent ½; Reading 2¾; Harlem preferred 3½, Erie ¾, Pacific Mail ½ within sales of 2,000 shares; Cumberland coal ¼; N Y & N Haven 1, and W last ½ to-day.

Auction Sale of Wool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

WOOL—The public sale to-day was to have been a quite spirited. The entire catalogue, with a few exceptions, was offered without reserve, and the quality was good of a prices about equal to those current rates at private sale and auction sales of last week. The sale of Wilmerding & Mount, Lot No. 1, 600 be common 8-cons, at 30@32c; 600 do fine 8-cons, at 34@35c; 600 do 4-cons, at 36@37c; 600 do fine 4-cons, at 38@39c; 600 do medium fine 4-cons; 900 unwashed extra fleece 8oc, Sale of Washington Co., Penn., Wool, 1400 lbs picklocks sorts, 6c; 1100 lbs common, 29c; washed fleece, 1500 lbs, 40c; 2300 lbs medium New York, 1 blood fleece, 42c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs fine, 45c; 1 lot of No. 2 fleece, 800 lbs, 36c; 600 lbs do, 34c; 600 lbs washed fleece, 1100 lbs No. 2 fleece, 38c; 1000 lbs do, 39c; 1000 lbs New York fleece at 40c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 41c; 1000 lbs do at 42c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 43c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 44c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 45c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 46c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 47c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 48c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 49c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 50c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 51c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 52c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 53c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 54c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 55c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 56c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 57c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 58c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 59c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 60c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 61c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 62c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 63c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 64c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 65c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 66c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 67c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 68c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 69c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 70c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 71c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 72c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 73c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 74c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 75c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 76c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 77c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 78c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 79c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 80c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 81c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 82c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 83c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 84c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 85c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 86c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 87c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 88c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 89c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 90c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 91c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 92c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 93c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 94c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 95c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 96c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 97c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 98c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at 99c; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.00; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.01; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.02; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.03; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.04; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.05; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.06; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.07; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.08; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.09; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.10; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.11; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.12; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.13; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.14; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.15; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.16; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.17; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.18; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.19; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.20; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.21; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.22; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.23; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.24; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.25; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.26; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.27; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.28; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.29; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.30; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.31; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.32; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.33; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.34; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.35; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.36; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.37; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.38; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.39; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.40; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.41; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.42; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.43; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.44; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.45; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.46; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.47; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.48; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.49; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.50; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.51; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.52; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.53; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.54; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.55; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.56; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.57; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.58; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.59; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.60; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.61; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.62; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.63; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.64; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.65; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.66; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.67; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.68; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.69; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.70; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.71; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.72; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.73; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.74; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.75; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.76; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.77; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.78; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.79; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.80; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.81; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.82; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.83; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.84; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.85; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.86; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.87; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.88; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.89; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.90; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.91; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.92; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.93; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.94; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.95; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.96; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.97; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.98; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $1.99; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.00; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.01; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.02; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.03; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.04; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.05; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.06; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.07; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.08; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.09; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.10; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.11; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.12; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.13; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.14; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.15; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.16; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.17; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.18; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.19; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.20; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.21; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.22; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.23; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.24; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.25; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.26; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.27; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.28; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.29; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.30; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.31; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.32; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.33; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.34; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.35; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.36; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.37; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.38; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.39; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.40; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.41; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.42; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.43; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.44; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.45; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.46; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.47; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.48; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.49; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.50; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.51; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.52; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.53; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.54; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.55; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.56; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.57; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.58; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.59; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.60; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.61; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.62; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.63; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.64; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.65; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.66; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.67; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.68; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.69; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.70; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.71; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.72; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.73; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.74; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.75; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.76; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.77; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.78; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.79; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.80; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.81; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.82; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.83; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.84; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.85; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.86; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.87; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.88; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.89; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.90; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.91; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.92; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.93; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.94; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.95; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.96; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.97; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.98; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $2.99; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.00; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.01; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.02; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.03; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.04; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.05; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.06; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.07; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.08; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.09; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.10; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.11; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.12; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.13; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.14; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.15; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.16; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.17; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.18; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.19; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.20; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.21; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.22; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.23; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.24; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.25; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.26; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.27; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.28; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.29; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.30; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.31; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.32; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.33; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.34; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.35; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.36; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.37; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.38; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.39; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.40; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.41; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.42; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.43; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.44; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.45; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.46; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.47; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.48; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.49; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.50; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.51; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.52; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.53; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.54; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.55; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.56; 1 lot of 1000 lbs do at $3.57; 1